The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,900.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	,, 72	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.......... 2¼ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th March, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI ....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—
On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES, (Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
[illegible]	[illegible]	£15	£[illegible]
Suez	36	[illegible]	9
Port Said	38	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(Including Wine at Table; Without Food)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

[illegible] BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE [illegible]

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 28th March, and the APIS, 1,400 Tons, about the 1st May. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.
First Class..........£13 | Second Class..........£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 30 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.
Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th February 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SONS' Ship CITY OF YORK, 1,194 Tons register, Captain Allo, to be DESPATCHED about 31st INSTANT.
For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th March 1871.

FOR LONDON. (TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander. This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 17th February 1871.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
,, VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	,, MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA. (Via SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, the interior of Russia, Constantinople, Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Gerke, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars regarding the Passenger Service will be published hereafter.

Shippers to Russia are informed that, from the 27th February, a direct goods service by rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow and St. Petersburg at the following reduced rates :—

From Odessa to	Moscow. Rbl.	Cops.	St. Petersbourg. Rbl.	Cops.
Fruits, wet and dry, per Poude of about 35¾ lbs. English	0	63-93	0	93-93
Tobacco and Nuts of all sorts, do.	0	83-58	1	13-58
Rice ......do.	0	51-81	0	71-81
Coffee, Cotton, Tea, Colors and Dye Stuff, Indigo, Dye Wood, Sandalwood ......do.	0	63-93	0	88-93

To these rates, 3 Copeks per Poude are to be added for transhipment at Odessa and landing at destination. The goods will not change waggons when once loaded at the Goods Station of the Odessa Railway until they reach their destination.

Goods for the interior of Russia should appear in the Manifest of the Steamer as in transit for such or such town, so as to avoid paying Custom Duties in Odessa. The Company will undertake to satisfy the Custom Regulations at Odessa, on account of the concerned at the following rates :—

At 1 Copek per Ponde for goods passing in transit; at 1 per cent. ad valorem for Goods to be cleared in Odessa.

For Freight and all particulars apply to H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

N.B.—1 Rouble=100 Copeks; 30 Copeks=1 Shilling; 1 Poude=35¾ lb. English.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs.	A.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	A.	Oorun. Rs.	A.	Hog Island. Rs.	A.	Oolwa. Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.
No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer CORDOVA, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she will COMMENCE DISCHARGING at once. Freight to be paid to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey, Colored and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings
6 Cases White Ground Prints
2 ditto Fancy Dhoties
1 ditto Superior French Prints

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES

An invoice of 104 Cases ex Glenduror, from Messrs. Batger and Co., of London, established 1748, comprising Jams and Jellies in Tins, Bottled Tart Fruits, Punch Jellies, Orange Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup and Preserved Peel, will be submitted to Public Auction, at our Rooms, in small lots, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant.

Hummum Street. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF NEW AKOTE COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order and in the jutha of Messrs. Shaw Canjee Purbut and Co. on account of Thucker Muthooradass Lowjee—

50 Candies New Acote Cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a First-rate Full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, an English-built light glass [illegible] a pair of powerful Bay fast-trotting Arab Horses, a strong [illegible] Brougham Horse, Harness, &c., at No. 74, Malabar Hill, next to the Residence of A. Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovenamed place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Edward Walker, Esq., whose family has proceeded to England.

The same comprises rich star-cut Glassware, consisting of Wine, Claret, Champagne, Wine and Water Glasses, Finger Cups, Soda Water Tumblers, quart, pint, and claret Decanters, Ice Plates, Glass Desert Service, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best electro-plated Cruet and Pickle Frames, Table Candlesticks, Tea and Coffee Services, a set of Desert Knives and Forks in Mahogany case, a set of best ivory handle Table Cutlery, by Mappin Brothers, furniture of richly carved blackwood, such as Circular, Pier, Card, Sofa, Dining, Writing, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawing and Dining Room, Easy, Predieu, Rocking, and Baby's Chairs, Teapoys, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe, Screen, horned Hatstand, Flower and Book Stands, Dumb Waiter, Iron and Brass Four-post Bedsteads complete with beds, pillows and curtains, Child's Cot, Sideboard, Whatnot, a first-rate full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, handsome Flower Vases, Table Ornaments and Bijoutrie, 2 and 4 light Hanging Argand Lustres, Carpets, elegant Pictures in gilt and maple frames, bronze and glass pedestal, Argand Lamps, Hanging Punkah, Bath and Dispenseroom Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Garden Flower Pots, China and Coir Matting, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

An English-built light circular fronted Miniature Brougham.
A pair of powerful Bay fast-trotting Arab Horses.
A strong Grey Brougham Horse.
Plated Mounted double and single Harness, &c., &c.
Catalogues with full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 20th March, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KUSSAEEWADA OR BUTCHER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of March, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, all the right, title and interest of Jamal Cala Soortee of in and to all that piece of land with the Dwelling-house consisting of three apartments and premises standing thereon, (of part of which ground the heirs or representatives of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet, are or formerly were the Fazendars and other part whereof is Pension and Tax land situate on the east side of Kussaeewada or Butcher Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing [illegible] feet or thereabouts, in breadth from east to west and seventy-nine feet or thereabouts in length from north to south, bounded on the east by the Kussaeewada or Butcher Street aforesaid, on the west by a passage for a sweepers, on the north by the house of Tajoo Cala Soortee, and on the south by the house of Baye Sayebaye, and which said premises were formerly for many years occupied by the late Jamal Cala Soortee and his tenants and are now occupied by the members of the family of the said Jamal Cala Soortee and their tenants and are or lately were assessed under No. 31, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 733 of Pension and Tax and known as the property of Jamal Cala Soortee.

The conditions of sale and further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Solicitors, at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN HUSSENKHAN KHULLIPPA ROW WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on FRIDAY next, the 24th day of March, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, all that piece of Fazendaree land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Hussunkhan Khullippa Row without the Fort of Bombay, containing seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a Mahomedan Mosque, on the west by the Public Passage, on the north by the house of Chandbhoy Tar Mahomed, and on the south by the house of Chand Mahomed Peer Mahomed, and on which said premises were formerly for many years occupied by the late Ally Mahomed bin Chan Mahomed and Rajoo bin Chan Mahomed and their tenants and are now occupied by the members of the family of the said Ally Mahomed bin Chan Mahomed and the said Rajoo bin Chan Mahomed and their tenants and are or lately were assessed under No. 24, and known as the property of Ally Mahomed bin Chan Mahomed and Rajoo bin Chan Mahomed.

The conditions of sale and further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, Solicitors, at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th March 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the period for the reception of Tenders for the SUPPLY of 1,800 Tons of TEAK TIMBER is EXTENDED to SATURDAY the 15th April next.

The successful Tenderer must commence making deliveries immediately after the acceptance of Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Byculla, 18th March 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION AND VARIED AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MARCH 20th.

THE VICTORIA DRAMATIC COMPANY will represent THIS EVENING, for the last time, the most attractive play of

"JAMSHID."

Especially in commemoration of the "Jamshedi Newroz." To be followed by the most laughable farce, called

"HUJJUMDAS."

AN EFFICIENT BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.),

INVITE attention to their choice STOCK, which is constantly receiving additions by Mail and Canal Steamers.

The Goods being specially manufactured to their Order will be found to offer the great advantage of being thoroughly suited to this climate.

Catalogues forwarded on application with instructions for self-measurement, and their Liberal system for dealing with prompt Cash purchasers.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

		Cash.		Credit.	
Gent's Overland Trunks. Best Japanned Canvas, with Strong Brass Locks. The correct height for Cabin	30 inches.	25	0	28	0
	33 ,,	28	0	32	0
Ladies' with Tray, light and strong Folding, Division for Millinery, and upper compartment, the best made	36 inches.	45	0	50	0
Portmanteaus to fit under Railway seat, Brown Leather, Wide and Flat, with strong brass lever Locks, Shirt Case, &c. A very serviceable article	24 ,,	23	8	26	0
	27 ,,	25	0	28	8
Hand Bags, Black Best Hide, Strong Brass Tumbler Locks, lined throughout with Linen		10	0	11	8
		13	8	15	0
Courier Bags, with Shoulder Strap, Morocco Leather, Outside Pocket, Spring Fastening patent Lock &c.		6	8	7	8
		7	8	8	8
		9	0	10	0
Rug Straps, best Brown Leather with connecting Handles		2	0	2	4
Soiled Linen Bags, made of best Canvas, Strong Locks, and Leather Straps		4	12	5	8
		5	12	6	8
Rugs, pure Alpaca, very soft and light, neat Colors, full size		12	8	14	0
		16	8	18	8
Blankets, Scarlet, Real Whitney, full size, per pair		22	0	25	0
Travelling Pillows, large and small		2	0	2	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SHIRTS.

FITTING WITH EASE AND PRECISION.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts, &c., six for		22	8	25	8
Fine Long Cloth—Linen Fronts, &c.		28	0	31	0
Best—French printed Cambric, Collars attached.		28	0	31	8
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts		7	0	8	0
Oxford Cloth. This comfortable and absorbing material is highly in favour with those actively engaged	each	6	8	7	8
	six for	37	0	42	8
Silk and Wool. The best and Thinnest made, thoroughly Shrunk in a variety of plain colors and neat Fancy Stripes.	each	9	0	10	0
	six for	52	0	58	0
Spun Silk—Wove Colors. The best quality made	each	11	8	13	0
	six for	67	0	75	0
Flannel—Pure Wool, Plain and Fancy Colors, thoroughly shrunk	each	8	8	9	8
	six for	49	0	56	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT MAKERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, [illegible] BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

BEST DERBY MANUFACTURE.

GENT.'S COTTON SOCKS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Half Dressed, a strong useful Sock	11	0	12	8
Fine Mixed Colours	12	8	13	8
Dressed, with Fancy Stripes	14	8	16	8
Fine, Fancy Stripes	16	8	18	8
Superfine ditto	18	8	21	0
Balbriggan, "Real"	25	0	29	0

GENT.'S REAL MERINO SOCKS.

Pure, Shrinkless, and perfectly Soft.

Plain Colours	14	8	16	8
Superfine Fancy Stripes	16	8	18	8
Extra Fine Fancy Stripes	18	8	21	0
Ditto ditto	21	0	24	0

KNICKERBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Ribbed Merino, specially manufactured for India	4	12	5	12
Cotton Bathing Drawers	2	0	2	2

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
West End	6	0	7	0
Shakspeare	6	0	7	0
Dux	6	0	7	0
Pall Mall	6	0	7	0
With Tie attached { West End	6	8	7	8
With Tie attached { Dux	6	8	7	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.—SCINDE, PUNJAB, and DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that of the Shares allotted for distribution to Shareholders in India, there will probably be a surplus number which will be available to the public at par.

Application should be made to the Agent, Lahore, not later than 15th April.

Preference will be given according to date of receipt of application.

S. A. ABBOTT, Major-General, Agent.
Agent's Office, Lahore, 9th March 1871.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

J. AND E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

FOR SALE, ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS, CARTS, Two Dummies, Municipal Carts, Circular Saws, Rails, and various other CONTRACTORS' and IRON-SMITHS' TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS; for the List, Prices, and other particulars of which apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Shipping, Forwarding, Custom House, and General Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, or HIRE for any period, a STEAM BARGE of 64 22-100 Registered Tons, 14 nominal H. P., in a very good and working order. For terms and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co., Apollo House.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.
W. G. STRETTON.
Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.
Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

MR. BENJAMIN ROBB having secured an interest in the invention of the EUREKA COTTON GIN, is hereby INVESTED with a POWER OF ATTORNEY to act for me during my absence from India.

EDWARD JONES, Patentee Eureka Cotton Gin.
Bombay, 17th March 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. T. GINGER and C. STEPHENS and SONS beg to inform their Constituents and the Public that their FIRMS will be AMALGAMATED from the 1st of April 1871, and that the business will be conducted at the present premises occupied by Mr T. Ginger, Girgaum Road (late Remount Lines), under the designation of GINGER, STEPHENS and SONS.

T. GINGER.
C. STEPHENS & SONS.
15th March 1871.

NOTICE.—ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The TIME for RECLAIMING PREMIA PAID since the suspension has been EXTENDED by the Court of Chancery to the 31st of July next.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Attorney for the Official Liquidators.
Calcutta, 28th February 1871.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 50 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after TUESDAY next, the 7th instant.

JAMES G. SMITH, For self & Co-Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co., Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims upon the above Association to send in statements of such claims in writing to Mr. S. P. FRAMJEE, the Liquidator of the above Association, at his Office in No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, or to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator, at their Office in Apollo Street, within three months from the date hereof, after which time the Liquidator will proceed to take the necessary steps for the dissolution of the Company, which are prescribed by Section XCV. of Act XIX. of 1857, without regard to such claims as may be outstanding and of which no such statement shall have been sent in.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP, Solicitors for the Liquidator of the Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, up to 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, from parties willing to undertake the RIGHT of COLLECTING, GRAZING and other FEES on the ESPLANADE, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

For the amount of fees to be levied and other particulars, apply to KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 8th March 1871.

MUNICIPAL MARKET FOR CALCUTTA.

The JUSTICES of the PEACE for the TOWN of CALCUTTA having decided on the CONSTRUCTION of a MUNICIPAL MARKET, hereby OFFER A PREMIUM OF ONE THOUSAND RUPEES for the most approved Plan, fulfilling the two following conditions :—

1st.—The total estimated cost of the building, at existing Calcutta rates for materials and labour, shall not exceed 3 lakhs of Rupees, inclusive of all internal fittings, drainage and water supply arrangements, roads, and all other works necessary to make the Market complete in every respect.

2nd.—The Market shall provide the following accommodation :

Space for sale of

[illegible]	Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto	Mutton	ditto	3,000
Ditto	Veal	ditto	600
Ditto	Kid	ditto	600
Ditto	Shin Beef, Tongues, &c.	ditto	450
Ditto	Heads, Trotters, Liver, &c.	ditto	1,000
Ditto	Fish	ditto	6,000
Ditto	Vegetables (Europe)	ditto	6,000
Ditto	Ditto (Country)	ditto	7,000
Ditto	Potatoes	ditto	5,700
Ditto	Fruits	ditto	5,000
Ditto	Game	ditto	500
Ditto	Eggs	ditto	1,800
Ditto	Permanent shops for sale of Poultry	ditto	8,000
Ditto	Ditto Squatters	ditto	6,000
Ditto	Salt Beef	ditto	5,000
Ditto	Cheese, Sweets and Candied Fruit	ditto	1,500
Ditto	Bread, Butter	ditto	1,000
Ditto	Miscellaneous	ditto	1,000
Ditto	Dry Goods	ditto	20,000
Ditto	Pork	ditto	800
Ditto	Offal	ditto	1,000
		Total...	85,950

The premium will be awarded by a Committee appointed by the Justices of the Peace, and their decision on all points shall be final.

Persons competing for the premium must send their Plans, with detailed estimates, to the Secretary to the Justices on or before 1st June, 1871.

The Plan for which the premium may be awarded shall remain the property of the Justices, but all other plans will be returned to the designers.

Intending competitors should bear in mind that a simple, commodious, well-ventilated market of iron or masonry is required by the Corporation, as funds are not available for expenditure on expensive architectural designs.

R. TURNBULL, Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.

N.B.—A Ground Plan of the proposed site for the Market can be obtained on application to Mr. Turnbull, or at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay.

A copy of the plan can be seen at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

NOTICE.—With the view of facilitating the purchase or procurement of the published LITHOGRAPHED, PHOTOZINCOGRAPHED, and ENGRAVED MAPS of the SURVEY of INDIA, the undersigned notifies for general information, that AGENTS have been appointed under each of the local Governments and Jurisdictions, as below specified, from whom all available Maps will in future be procurable on application, either by sale, or on the public service, as the case may be.

2. It is particularly requested, that purchasers and officials, in each Jurisdiction, will apply in the first instance to the local Agent for such Maps as they may require, and on failing to receive the same, then Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., St. Andrew's Library, sole Agents in Calcutta, should be addressed for those required on sale, or the Registrar of the Surveyor General's Office at Calcutta, for those required on the public service. By obtaining Maps on the spot, or at the shortest distances, it is hoped, delay and inconvenience, as well as postage, will be spared.

3. Local Agents will supply Maps gratis on the public service, when the requisition is supported by competent authority, but the cost of mounting, binding, and packing must be borne by official applicants. Under the new Postal Rules, Banghy charges cannot be met by the Survey Department.

4. Maps are supplied from the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, on the public service only. Maps are procurable on sale from Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. and local Agents only.

5. Lists of the available published Maps are notified from time to time, with their prices, in the several Government Gazettes.

6. Applicants are particularly requested to specify the exact Maps wanted, according to the description or Title, given in the published Lists and Catalogues, and whether coloured or uncolored.

7. The Surveyor General's Office does not undertake the mounting and binding of Maps, and cannot defray the cost of the same.

8. Maps exceeding 3 feet in length cannot be dispatched by banghy dawk.

9. When lithographed District Maps, on the scale of 4 miles = 1 inch are applied for, which may not then be available, the engraved Sheets of the Indian Atlas, containing the required Districts, or any other good Map of the same country, will be sent.

10. The Engraved Sheets of the Atlas of India, size 3 ft. 4½ inches by 2 ft. 3½ inches, scale ¼ inch to the mile, are available to the extent represented on the Index Map, registered at St. Andrew's Library, and as published in the "Gazette of India" dated the 25th September 1869.—Price 2 Rs. each sheet unmounted. The new sheets of the Indian Atlas will in future be published one-fourth the size of those hitherto available, price of each quarter Sheet, Rs. 0-12-0.

11. The following Maps have recently been published ;—
Engraved Altas Sheets Nos. 125 S E, 87 S W, 27A S E, 44A S W, 45 N W, 45 S W, 51 N W, 51 N E, 69 N W, 69 N E, 69 S W, 70 S W, 70 S E, 90 S E, 91 N E, 71 N W, 71 N E, 91 S E, 92 N E.

	Rs.		
The Photozincographed Sheets of the Topographical Surveys, Scale 1 inch to the mile, size 32 by 18 inches, or 15 minutes of Latitude and 30 minutes of Longitude, of parts of the following Native States and Districts, as shown on the Index Maps, viz., Gwalior, Dholepoor, Ulwur, Jeypoor, Kerowlee, Shekawatee, Rewah, Bundelcund, Chota Nagpore, Sirgooja and Jushpoor ; Vizagapatam Agency—portions of Jeypoor and Goomsoor—Price, each	1	0	0
Khasia Hills... (Scale ½ inch = 1 mile)	0	8	0
Lithographed Sheets, of the Revenue Surveys in Oudh, Sindh, Central Provinces, published to the extent represented on Index Maps, Scale 1 inch to the mile	1	8	0
General Maps of India, of sizes, (coloured) No. 1 (smallest). Engraved	0	8	0
Ditto ditto ditto No. 2 (next size). Engraved.	1	4	0
Ditto ditto ditto No. 4 do Lithographed in six sheets	6	0	0
Punjab in 8 sheets, Scale 8 miles = 1 inch, size 36 by 21 inches each sheet, Sheets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, available	2	0	0
Punjab and Dependencies in 4 Sheets, scale 16 miles = 1 inch, entire	4	0	0

AGENTS.

Calcutta......Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., St. Andrew's Library.
Allahabad...Curator of Government Books, N W P.
Nagpoor.......Curator of Government Books, Central Provinces.
Lahore........Manager Punjab Printing Company, Limited.
London........Messrs Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, & W H Allen & Co., Waterloo Place.

12. Maps are not issued from the Surveyor General's Office to private applicants or on sale.

Whenever communications are received from non-official applicants, they are transferred to the Agents for disposal.

13. Maps published or printed by other Departments are not issued by this Office.

H. L. THUILLIER, Colonel, Surveyor General of India.
Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, 6th Feb. 1871.

JONES' PATENT GIN.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager, who is authorized to register orders for New Gins and the necessary Beaters for converting the "Macarthy."

EDWARD JONES, Patentee.
Bombay, 9th March 1871.

Just published.

MACPHERSON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. Fifth Edition, 1871. Cash—Rs. 16. Credit—Rs. 18.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ....37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY..........Rampart Row, Next to the Agra Bank.
CALCUTTA........Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a

BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches ; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Terms to the Trade—Six months from date of Bill of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond in London. Shillings. Per doz.		In India, including all charges. Rupees. Per doz.	
CHAMPAGNES—				
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54	0	35	0
Sillery, choice and dry	60	0	39	0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry	72	0	45	0
Ay, in half pints	15	0	12	0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.				
SPARKLING HOCKS—				
Hock, Best Sparkling	54	0	35	0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—				
Moselle, best Sparkling	54	0	35	0
SHERRIES—				
G A good Dinner Wine	24		19	0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34	0	24	0
G Pale, elegant, and dry	44		9	0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48	0	31	0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50	0	32	0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50	0	32	0
PORTS—				
G PORT A good quality, matured Wine	32	0	23	0
G PORT Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine	48		31	0
STILL MOSELLES—				
Scharzburg	26	0	20	0
Do. Extra quality	40	0	27	0
STEIN WEIN—				
*In original flagons	32	0	23	0
STILL HOCKS—				
*Light Hock Ordinaire	18	0	16	0
Nierstein	28	0	21	0
Erbach	30	0	22	0
Scharlachberg	48	0	31	0
Rudesheimer	52	0	33	0
Johannisberg	60	0	37	0
CLARETS—				
Ordinaire	10	0	9	0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12	0	11	0
Gill's Medoc	16	0	13	0
St. Emilion	18	0	16	0
St. Julien	19	0	16	8
Chateau Citran	[illegible]		[illegible]	
La Rose	30	0	22	0
Leoville	36	0	25	0
*Chateau Lafitte	70	0	42	0

Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.

*GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau ; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—				
Beaune	18	0	16	0
Nuits	24	0	19	0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine	24	0	19	0
SAUTERNE—				
Haut Sauterne	20	0	17	0
*Grand Sauterne, very fine quality	36	0	25	0
BRANDIES—				
G Highly recommended	26	0	24	0
G Very old, choice	42	0	32	0
SUNDRY SPIRITS—				
Old Tom, 1st quality	10	6	15	0
Hollands	12	0	18	0
Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality	18	0	20	0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch	12	0	17	0
LIQUEURS (DUTCH)—				
Curaçoa, finest, stone bottles	56	0	40	0
Maraschino de Zara	54	0	39	0
Noyeau	54	0	39	0
Cherry Brandy (pints)	16	0	12	0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality	18	0	16	0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London ; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

N.B.—THE WINES MARKED(*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY NOTICED ON ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE—
CLARET, CHATEAU DU ROC at Rs. 10 per doz.
CLARET St. EMILION Rs. 11 per doz.
Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Carbonell's SHERRY, at	Rs. 30	per dozen.
M. P. Guimaraens' SHERRY	20	,,
Do. Old Pale Dry	28	,,
CLARET	14	,,
Do, Superior	26	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's SHERRY	24	,,
Wauchope Moodie and Hope's SHERRY	24	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES :—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts in cases of 1 dozen ....Rs. 40 each.
Pints ,, 2 ,, ... ,, 45 ,,

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.
Larose in cases of 1 dozen ....Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen..........Rs. 28 ,,

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

BURGUNDIES,
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.
Sole Importer in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.
Price List furnished on application.

GERMAN WINES,
By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence on the Rhine.
Sole Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.
Price List furnished on application.

CLARET,
By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.
BREAKFAST and DINNER CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
Apply to J. NEUBERG.

CLARET IN WOOD.

MEDOC VIEUX	Rs. 200 per cask of	50	Gallons.
Ditto	Rs. 100 ,,	25	,,
Ditto	Rs. 55 ,,	12½	,,
PAUILLAC	Rs. 225 ,,	50	,,

Sole Importer in Bombay of Th. Biche-Latour's Celebrated Wines, J. NEUBERG.

AYA PANA, LIQUOR,

In glass stoppered bottles	per doz. Rs.	30 0
Ditto Ditto		18 0
COGNAC VIEUX, No. 1	,,	24 0
Ditto No. 2	,,	20 0
HOLLAND'S GIN, in square bottles	,,	15 0
CHAMPAGNE SILLERY MOUSSEUX, in qts.	,,	28 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto in pts.	,,	15 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, in qts	,,	28 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto in pts.	,,	15 0

LIME-JUICE.

CHAMPAGNE, by Rose & Co., Leith, in qts	,,	15 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto in pts.	,,	[illegible]

[redacted]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY..........Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA..........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.
35	0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32	0
43	0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39	0
49	0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44	0
49	0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44	0
49	0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44	0
49	0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44	0
		The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.		
		Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	46	0
		Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts, packed 4 in each case at per case	64	0

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.

		SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
36	0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32	0
37	0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34	0
43	0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39	0
		SPARKLING HOCKS.		
36	0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32	0
45	0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40	0
		STILL HOCKS.		
20	0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18	0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20	0
23	0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21	0
23	0	Erbach ditto 1862	21	0
29	0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26	0
37	0	Johannisberger ditto 1862	31	0
		STILL MOSELLES.		
23	0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20	0
25	0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23	0
30	0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27	0
28	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24	0
		CLARETS.		
12	0	Vin Ordinaire	10	0
15	0*	Payne's Medoc	13	0
15	0	Breakfast Claret	13	0
17	0	Saint Julien	15	0
20	0	Batailley	18	0
20	0	Beycheville	18	0
22	0	Chateau Larose	20	0
34	0	Chateau Leoville	28	0
34	0	Chateau Langoa	28	0
		BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.		
42	0	Red, very fruity	36	0
42	0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36	0
		SHERRIES. Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.		
20	0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18	0
20	0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18	0
26	0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22	0
27	0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24	0
30	0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27	0
32	0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29	0
33	0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30	0
33	0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30	0
36	0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32	0
36	0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32	0

PORT.
The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.			Cash.	
18	0	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16	0
24	0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21	0
30	0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27	0
		BRANDIES.		
27	0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24	0
32	0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29	0
40	0	Ditto ditto 15 Years Old	36	0
36	0	TENT WINE	32	0
18	0	CHABLIS a nice light Wine	16	0
20	0	SAUTERNES, No. 1	18	0
25	0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22	0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen..........Quarts.
,, 5 ,, ...Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,, ...Pints.
N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

BASS'S BEER, IN HOGSHEADS,
Just landed in Prime Condition.
☞ As this is the LAST SHIPMENT of the SEASON, orders should be sent WITHOUT DELAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited (in Liquidation).—At a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, in Liquidation, held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1871, at the Office of the Bank, No. 13, Medow Street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Twenty-two Shareholders and the Company's Solicitors being present, the following RESOLUTIONS were CARRIED unanimously :—

"That Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq., one of the Liquidators, do take the Chair."

"That the Final Report of the Liquidators and the Final Statement of Accounts of the winding up, made up to 15th February, 1871, now read, be adopted and passed."

"That the surplus of cash Rs. 49-10-0 which remains in the hands of the Liquidators as shown in the final statement of Accounts of the winding up made up to 15th February, 1871, be and it is hereby presented to Mr. Wittoba Krishnarao, for his valuable services rendered to the Bank in the conduct of its affairs."

"That the affairs of the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, are fairly and fully wound up."

"That all Books, Vouchers, and Papers, belonging to the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, be deposited with Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, one of the Liquidators, but that he be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody."

"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators, Messrs. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, and to Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama (who has resigned the office of Liquidator), for the able and satisfactory manner in which the Liquidation of the Bank has been completed."

"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, the Company's Solicitors, for their valuable assistance and able advice rendered to the Bank in the conduct of its affairs."

"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Chairman.
Bombay, 16th February 1871.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

OUTSTANDINGS.

All Accounts over one year standing, if paid at once, no interest will be charged. All under one year's standing will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. if paid by 1st April 1871.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th February 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE
The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 18[illegible].

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.
See that it bears the signature of
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,
Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

[redacted]

NOTICES.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35 to	40
ICE PALLS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	22	25
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother o'Pearl Handles	2	4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8	15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	6
TOAST RACKS	8	25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	36
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	20

SOUNDY & Co.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15
All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.		
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	40
BARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2	
CASTANETTS, per Set	4	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	
FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.		
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.		

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

MUSICAL BOXES.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

HAVE received a consignment of first-class MUSICAL BOXES direct from a Geneva Firm, with instructions to clear them off at cost price, with importation charges only added. They are the best lot of Musical Boxes ever imported into Bombay, being strong and well finished without any unnecessary mechanism so liable to get out of order. All the Tunes are well selected and beautifully arranged ; all the boxes have patent Winders. It will be seen that the prices quoted are even less than what are usually charged in Europe.

No. 1.—12 AIRS.

1—Chanson Suzanne—Jour de Bonheur
2—Le suis Mari—Belle Helene
3—Ai Nostri Monti—Trovatore
4—Doux Nom—Rigoletto
5—Tout Mortel Madrigal—Jour de Bonheur
6—Bello ami Ritorna—Norma
7—Last Rose of Summer
8—Jujement de Paris—Belle Helene
9—Die Sennerinn Mazurka—Faust
10—Le Carnival de Venise
11—Chants du Danube—Valse
12—Grande Duchesse—Galop

Rs. 120.

This is a beautiful toned Box by Nicole Freres.

Rs. 100.

No. 2.—8 AIRS.

1—Choeur—Grande Duchesse
2—Ah ! brave Philine—Mignon
3—Complainte—Perichole
4—Valse de Premier—Jour de Bonheur
5—Break of Day—Galop
6—The Globe Valse—Europe
7—No Thoroughfare—Galop
8—Fairy Revels—Mazurka

Rs. 80.

No. 3.—8 AIRS.

1—The Bridge of Sighs—Valse
2—L'Ile de Tulipatan—Polka
3—Marche aux Flambeaux
4—Oh smile, sweet Love
5—Pulling hard against the Stream
6—Yes I'll meet thee, Dearest
7—I'll meet Thee in the Lane
8—Bonnie Dundee

Rs. 70.

No. 4.—8 AIRS

1—Guillaume Tell—Tyrolienne
2—I fancy I can see Her now
3—Ah ! I remember
4—Per me ora fatale—Trovatore
5—The Jolly Blue Jackets
6—Robinson Crusoe—Valse
7—The Blue Bells of Scotland
8—Le beau Sergent—Quadrille

Rs. 65.

No. 5.—8 AIRS.

1—Mignon—Valse No. 2
2—Grande Duchesse—Legende du Verre
3—La Traviata—Chorus de Madride
4—Il Trovatore—Vivra ! contende
5—Das Versprechen—Mazurka
6—Barbiere de Seville—Ziti, ziti
7—Elli—Polka
8—Norma—Deh conte

Rs. 65.

No. 6.—6 AIRS.

1—Ned What died at Sea
2—Don Carlos—Hymn
3—Butterfly Haunt—Valse No. 1
4—Il Giuranunto—"Di tua fede"
5—Isle of Beauty, Fare thee well
6—La Norma—Duetto Gia mi pasco

Rs. 50.

No. 7.—6 AIRS.

1—The Last Fond Look
2—Galatea—Valse
3—La Jeune Genevoise—Polka
4—La Traviata—Parigi O cara
5—Willie, We have miss'd You
6—Jour de Bonheur—Voici la

Rs. 50.

No. 8.—6 AIRS.

1—Grande Duchesse—Voici le Sabre
2—Romeo et Juliette Ange adorable
3—The Morning Star Valse
4—Un kind des Gluckes Polka
5—Willie brew'd a peck O maut
6—Champagne Charlie

Rs. 50.

No. 9.—4 AIRS.

MANDOLINE.

1—Rigoletto, Aria Si Vendetta
2—Lucia de Lammermoor, Finale
3—Le Prophete, 4th act Finale
4—La Favorita O mio Fernando

Rs. 110.

This is a most exquisite toned MANDOLINE BOX playing beautiful Variations to each Air.

** The prices above quoted includes packing in a strong Box for sending up-country.

As the Boxes are simply a consignment, Cash in all cases [redacted] orders, the very low prices will not admit [illegible]

[redacted]NDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak.

CALCUTTA.—15TH MARCH, 1871.

The following transactions were reported—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents at Rs 97-13 or 2-3 discount.

4½ per cents of 1870 at Rs. 106-6.

5 per cents, of 1856-57 at Rs 106.

5½ per cents at Rs 113-4 for cash.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1865 and 1866, at Rs 110-8 to 111, and of 1870, at Rs 112-0 to 112-12.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs 107 and 108.

Gourepore Co's share at Rs 1,250, exclusive of the dividend.

Landing and Shipping Co's shares at Rs 51.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co's shares are quoted at Rs 305 to 310.

Bisnauth Tea Co's fully paid-up shares at Rs 180 to 182.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 18.

Whish, Major-General, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from Europe.

Paget, Major, 5th Punjaub Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Hill, Major, 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, from furlough, from England.

Christie, Major, Royal Madras Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Annesley, Major, 11th Hussars, from leave, from England.

Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Waddington, Lieutenant-Colonel, 23rd Regiment, on duty, from England.

Bartholomew, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Osborne, Lieutenant-Colonel, Political Department, Madras, from sick certificate, from Europe.

Moberly, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Madras Engineers, from leave, from Bellary.

Watts, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Hewett, Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Deesa.

Bates, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Burn, Surgeon, Madras 6th Cavalry, on sick leave, from Bolarum.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 18.

Hingston, Ensign, 62nd Regiment, en route, to Southampton.

Moberly, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Suez.

MARCH 19.

Hewett, Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Deesa.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY COLONEL S. WHITEHILL.

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 16th March, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—

L. C. Stewart, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B T Staff, for 10 days, from date of departure, on station leave.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 15).

Mr. Wilfred Lucas Heeley, B.A., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, in the first grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Alexander Thomas Maclean, or until further orders.

Mr. Frederick Mytton Halliday to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, in the first grade, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. Alexander Smith, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Fortescue Worsley to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna, from the date on which Mr. David Miller Barbour may make over charge.

Mr. George Stewart Park to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, in the first grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr Edward Grey, or until further orders.

Mr. Ebenezer Johnstone Barton, M A., to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. M. Scott, M.A., Professor of Civil Engineering in the Presidency College, leave for six months, on private affairs, any date in May next.

The leave granted to Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, under the orders of the 20th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. R. A. Barker to be Medical Officer of Beerbhoom.

Mr. James A. Greene, M.D, to be Medical Officer of Serampore.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Johnstone Monteath, M.D., officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon, Cachar, to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Cachar.

Mr. Vincent Blair Stork, officiating Medical Officer, Tipperah, to be Medical Officer of Tipperah.

Assistant Surgeon William Day Stewart to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Pooree.

Mr. Thomas Groyther Charles to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Captain William Leycester Nathoral Knyvett, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Muspratt to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Abbott Alexander, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Drummond to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Robert John Richardson, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Major Arthur James Payne, M.D., Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at the Presidency, to officiate temporarily as Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, in addition to his present duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th instant.

Mr. D. P. Skipton to be Civil Medical Officer of Nowgong, but to continue to officiate as Medical Officer of Jessore, until further orders.

Mr. Charles Jennins, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bhaugulpore, is allowed leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 10th instant, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

Mr. J. A. Windle, Local Executive Engineer, second grade, Circular and Eastern Canals' Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. H. J. Handley, Assistant Engineer, second grade, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals' Division, is transferred from the Imperial to the local Establishment, and appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the above Division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. Windle, or until further orders.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 14.)

Mr. G. Lee Morris, acting 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, leave for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. J Hope, Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, leave for two years to proceed to Europe on furlough, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. H W Wellesley, acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, three months' privilege leave.

Captain H W Bird, Cantonment Magistrate of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for three months.

Mr. H. Lyon, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, three months' cumulative privilege leave.

The Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Reverend J D Ostrehan, B.A., Chaplain of Vizianagram, privilege leave for three months.

Mr. Lorne Augustus Campbell to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. Lilly on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Newman to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District during the employment of Mr. Wilson on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Arthur J. B Atkinson to act as Head Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot during Mr. C. J. Knox's absence on leave, or until further orders—to join forthwith.

Mr. Charles Donald Maclean to officiate as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department during the absence of Mr. Wellesley on leave, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon John Francis Fitzpatrick, M.D. to act as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Kurnool, during the absence of Dr. Arnold, or until further orders.

Surgeon William Richards Grylls, M D Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Masulipatam, to be Civil Surgeon, Cocanada, vice Dr. J M Miller.

Assistant Surgeon William Evatt Wright, acting Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Guntoor, to be Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail at Masulipatam, vice Dr. Grylls.

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Matthias Tyrrell to be Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail at Guntoor, vice Mr. Wright.

Assistant Surgeon John Francis Fitzpatrick, M. D., Acting Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail at Kurnool, to be Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Kurnool, vice Surgeon Arnold.

Surgeon Major Charles Murray Duff, M. D., Surgeon, 3rd District, Presidency, officiating Surgeon to H. E. the Governor with medical charge of the Bodyguard, to officiate as Surgeon of 4th District, Presidency, vice Dr. Fitzgerald.

Surgeon Robert William Cockerill, Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Tinnevelly, officiating Surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Medical College, to officiate as Surgeon of the 3rd District, Presidency, during the employment of Dr. Duff on other duty, but to continue to act in the General Hospital until relieved.

Surgeon Michael Cudmore Furnell, F. R. C. S., officiating Opthalmic Surgeon, General Hospital, to be Surgeon to H. E. the Governor with charge of the Bodyguard, without prejudice to his present appointment, vice Dr. J. Miller.

Mr. Edwin Langford Pearse, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George.

Mr. William Edward Wright, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George.

The Reverend Henry Pope to be Chaplain of Coimbatore.

Lieutenant M. H. G. Goldie, R.E., to be Assistant Engineer of the 2nd grade, and to be posted to the 3rd Division.

Lieutenant A W Smart, R E., to be Assistant Engineer of the 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Tanjore District.

The following transfer is ordered :—

Mr. A. C Lawford, Executive Engineer of the 2nd grade, from the Tanjore to the Salem District—to join at the public expense.

Surgeon Major W. J. Vansomeron to be a Member of the Commission for the 1st Division of the Municipality in the room of Dr. C. J. Rogers, proceeded to Rangoon.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Civil Service have attained the rank of second class on the 2nd instant :—

Messrs D F Carmichael, E.C. G. Thomas and R K Puckle.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Touch, of the Staff Corps, Examiner, Pay Department, furlough for two years, to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel W D Stanley, of the Staff Corps, 2nd in Command Wing Officer 31st Regiment Native Infantry, furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark, from Madras.

Surgeon J M Miller, M D, Civil Surgeon, Cocanada, furlough (medical certificate) for twenty months, to embark from Madras.

The following appointment is made subject to the confirmation of the Government of India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C Scott Elliot of the Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department, to officiate as Examiner, Pay Department, during the absence on leave to Europe of Lieut.-Colonel Touch, or until further orders.

Inspector General W. Mackenzie, C B., C S I., A.M. and M.D., Indian Medical Department, furlough (medical certificate) for six months, to embark from Madras.

Major J. Mullins, Royal Madras Engineers, Chief Engineer for irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government Public Works Department, furlough for two years, to embark from Madras.

Major E. N. Norton, of the Staff [illegible] 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, a[illegible] Officer 39th Regiment Native Infant[illegible] certificate) for two years, to embark fr[illegible]

Captain M. Lys, Staff Corps, Acting Magistrate of Police, Madras, furlough for six months, to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant F. H. Mathias, Staff Corps, Quartermaster Sappers and Miners, furlough (medical certificate) for two years, to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant Colonel A. J. P. Ewart, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherries on medical certificate, and to be absent from duty up to the 15th September 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers, having been ordered to do duty in this presidency, are admitted on the Establishment from the date of their arrival at Bombay :—

Lieutenants Mark H. G. Goldie, Arthur R. F. Dorward, arrived at Bombay on the 18th December 1870.

Lieutenant Charles H. Brookes, arrived at Bombay on the 2nd February 1871.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. M. Jackson, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 1st January 1871, on a pension of £800 per annum.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Mar. 15.)

Mr. William George Probyn, Civil and Session Judge of Meerut, subsidiary leave of absence not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr. James John Digges La Touche, Assistant Settlement Officer, Allygurh, privilege leave for three months, from 15th April, 1871.

Mr. Edward Charles Buck, Settlement Officer of Furruckabad, six months' furlough to Europe, from the 17th April, 1871, with the usual preparatory leave.

Mr. William Barry, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Banda, two years' furlough to Europe, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, from the 18th instant.

Mr. Charles Grant, Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore, to officiate as Judge of Azimgurh, vice Mr. Martin.

Mr. Fazett Wettenhall Colvin, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Benares, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Agra in the room of Mr J. B. Ironside.

Mr James Hunter Prinsep, Civil and Sessions Judge of Furruckaba , to officiate at Cawnpore, during the absence of Mr. G. E. Lance, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry George Keene, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Futtehpore, in the same capacity to Saharunpore, in the room of Mr. M. B. Thornhill.

Lieutenant Frederick William Buller, Officiating Deputy Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Mirzapore, as a temporary arrangement, from the date on which he assumed charge from Captain Charles Henry Cantor.

Mr. Wilton Oldham, LL.D., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore, until further orders.

Mr. Alexander John Lawrence, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Benares, during the absence on deputation of Mr. B. W. Colvin, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Robertson, Junior Secretary to Government, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares, from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. Mulock.

Mr. Simon Nicolson Martin, Officiating Judge of Azimgurgh, is transferred in the same capacity to Ghazeepore, vice Mr. Henry Lushington, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Edward Stanley Robertson, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Budaon in the same capacity to Allygurh.

Mr William Hebard Hudson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Banda, in the same capacity to Goruckpore.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. T. H. Hockly, Executive Engineer Ganges River Navigation Works.

Captain F. D. M Brown, V. C., S.C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate during Mr. Hockly's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. William Sharkey, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the office of the Executive Engineer, Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, is dismissed from the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Pritchard, R. E., has been posted to the 1st Division, Agra Canal.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Lieutenant W. G. Ross, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on special duty connected with the remodelling of the Ganges Canal.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 6th March 1871.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers which was provisionally sanctioned by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief :—

1st Foot.—Captain W. N. Watts, to 2nd Battalion.
" " R. L. Roberts, to 1st Battalion.
" Lieutenant B. E. Mitford, to 2nd Battalion.
" " E. G. Gyll, to 1st Battalion.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant V. C. Fisher to be Captain, from the 11th of December 1870.

104th Fusiliers.—Major C. Clark to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 9th December 1870.

107th Foot.—Captain T. P. Harrison to be Major, from the 20th of March 1870.

Royal Artillery.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant P. D. Barclay. Dated 13th February 1871.

2nd Battalion, 1st Foot.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign James E. S. MacCarthy. Dated 14th February 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. P. D. Vanrenen, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 14th Bengal Cavalry, to be Adjutant. Dated 13th February 1871.

2nd Native Light Infantry.—Lieutenant B. Channer, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, a probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Gordon, officiating as Adjutant. Dated 13th February 1871.

11th Native Infantry.—Captain A. J. Stead, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Grey, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal. Dated 13th February 1871.

15th Native Infantry.—Ensign H. A. Abbott, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Remmington, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 13th February 1871.

19th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. Hill, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Adjutant, to be 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 13th February 1871.

23rd Punjab Pioneers.—Captain A. D. Anderson, late Adjutant, to officiate as Adjutant, until further orders. Dated 13th February 1871.

31st Native Infantry.—Major H. L. C. Bernard, officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Robertson, resigned. Dated 13th February 1871.

42nd Assam Light Infantry.—Captain R. D. Beeston, officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer. Dated 13th February 1871.

Lieutenant A. K. Abbott, Quartermaster and officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant. Dated 13th February 1871.

Lieutenant W. Brydon, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster. Dated 13th February 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. R. Snow, Bengal Cavalry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Meerut, for general duty.

Captain A. Talloch, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is, at his own request, attached to the 27th Native Infantry, for duty.

Captain C. H. Barnes, Royal Artillery, is appointed Aide-de-Camp, provisionally, to Major-General P. Hill, C. B., commanding Lahore Division, vice Lieutenant R. McG. Stewart, Royal Artillery, rejoined his Brigade, with effect from the 19th December 1870.

Captain R. H. Salkeld, General List, Infantry, lately employed as Assistant Commissioner in Hyderabad, is, at his own request, attached to the 16th Native Infantry, for duty.

Captain R. H. Inglis, late 43rd N. Infantry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is attached to the 6th Native Infantry, for duty, at his own request.

The leave on urgent private affairs, granted to Captain W. F. Bartleman, late 39th Native Infantry, (Adjutant 10th Native Infantry), in G. O. C. C. 3rd January 1871, page 4, is cancelled.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant A. G. Impey, 107th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, *at his own expense*, and join the depot of his regiment.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

19th Foot—Ensign H. E. Haldane, 1st Battalion.
60th Foot—Captain C. F. Terry, 3rd Battalion.
" Lieutenant H. S. H. Riddell, 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant A. G. Clayton, Royal Engineers, is qualified to act as Instructor in Army Signalling.

Head Quarters Camp, 7th March 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain and Local Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Cookes, C Battery, F Brigade, to Bombay, from the 20th February to the 19th March, to appear before a medical board.

20th Hussars.—Captain and Paymaster C. Loder, to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Assistant Surgeon W. H. Jameson, M. D., E Battery, 19th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Quartermaster G. Kirkham, (22nd Brigade,) to England, overland, from the 22nd February 1871, to appear before a medical board.

Quartermaster M. Robinson, (18th Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Captain H. B. Adcock, from the 6th to the 9th February, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 3rd January.

39th Foot.—Captain E. Gatty, to Bombay, for one month, from the 25th February, to appear before a medical board.

Captain J. Tryon, to Simla, for six months, from the 15th April, on private affairs.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Captain and Brevet Major H. G. Deedes, to Lahore, on private affairs, from the 1st, to the 7th February, in extension.

Lieutenant A. G. Bagot, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation on private affairs.

96th Foot.—Captain W. G. Mackie, to port of embarkation, for one month, from the date of leaving regiment, and to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Captain J. Whitty, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major H. E. Quin, (officiating 2nd in Command 39th Native Infantry,) to Simla, on private affairs, from the 15th July to the 14th September 1870, under the rules of 1868.

Captain G S. Hills, (Adjutant 28th Native Infantry,) to Cashmere, for six months, from the 15th April, on private affairs.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry.—Major H. G. Jenkins, (2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry,) to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 30th January last, page 54.]

Head Quarters Camp, 25th February 1871.

DRESS.

With reference to G. O. C. C. 174 of 1870, Native Infantry regiments dressed in green will wear the new helmet covered with material of the same colour.

PUCHMURREE.

The Government of India has been pleased to approve of the Puchmurree Range being considered a station of the Saugor District Command, and to be entered as such in all returns and documents.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Government has been pleased to rule, that when, for satisfactory reasons, a soldier's child is left in a station [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Dalhousie (s)	Campbell	Beypore, March 14.
	Hindostan (s)	Roskell	Suez, March 6.
	Martaban (s)	Hea man	Kurrachee, March 15.
	Wynaad	Conoes	Sydney, Dec. 29.
	City of Nankin	Muir	Glasgow, Oct. 1.
19	Persia (s)	Maevelo	Genoa, Feb. 24.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, March 16.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Sumatra (s)	Fraser	Aden and Suez.
	Teazer	Nacoda	Jeddah and Hoodooda.
	Glenduror	Cornwell	Calcutta.
	Annot Lyle	Yeo	Rangoon.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Malabar Coast.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Martaban, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Sanspareil, to Falmouth.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel	Commander	From
16	Dinapore	Wilson	Bombay, Feb. 11.
	Stephensom (s)	Bray	Gravesend, Jan. 24.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 15 Arabia (s) ...... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 15 Asia (s) ...... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Glenduror, 20 packages earthenware, C Keetsee.
North Tyne (s), 1 case envelopes and papers, H M Collins.

FROM LONDON.

Anazi, 10 cases yellow metal sheets, J Vurjeewandass; 1 hogshead earthenware, and 2 hogsheads toys R Muncherjee; 2 cases iron wire netting, N and B Wadia & Co; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Merwanjee & Co; 40 cases matches, Blackwell & Co.
Stirling (s), 2 cases scissors, Crawford & Co.
The Tweed, 12 boxes brandy, and 30 pieces ham, W Stewart; 11 casks brasswire.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 25 cases claret, Howard Brothers.
Comete, 100 cases brandy, H B T uca & Co.
Verona, 10 cases claret, Captain J Mansell.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Maritana, 200 bales cotton, S Mooljee.
Calcutta, 43 bales cotton, W Chapsee.
Tethys, 50 bales wool, R Vussonjee.
Singapore (s), 5 bales wool, P Kesowjee.
Rialto, 100 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.
City of York, 50 bales cotton, K Canjee.
Oberon, 61 bales wool, N Runchordass.
Sam Mendel, 300 bales cotton, H B Touch & Co; 11 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.
North Tyne (s), 6,006 bundles coir yarn, T Dewjee; 44 bales wool, M Jetha.
Lord Ashburton, 55 bales cotton, D Chugan.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 4 cases mace, D Cheemondass; 18 pieces E teeth, K Ramjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tanjore (s), 130 bales cotton, Planque, Vincey & Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Golden City, 1,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Tanjore (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 55 bales cotton, H E Ellis; 18 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy; 20 bales white twist, C Bomanjee & Co; 19 bales cotton, K Keldass; 6 bales cotton, N Bhozraz; 206 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy; 100 bales cotton, R Cavooram; 50 bales cotton, L Ebram; 100 bales cotton, L Ramjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora (s), 144 cwts of sandalwood, J Peerbhoy.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
FOR 1871-2.
MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp., PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GALLOWAY—STIFFE—March 11th, at St. Paul's Church, Manora, by the Rev. J. H. Blunt, Chaplain, Kurrachee, James Galloway, Esq., Captain Bombay Staff Corps, to Madeline Gertrude Morgan, youngest daughter of the late William Stiffe, Esq., of Easton in Gordans, Somersetshire.—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—March 11th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Mansel Armstrong, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

GRYLLS—March 14th, at Madras, the wife of Dr W R Grylls, Surgeon, Madras Army, of a daughter.

LOW—March 12th, at Capper House, Madras, the wife of D Low, Agent P and O Steam Company, of a daughter.

MARRINDIN—March 17th, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain P S Marrindin, R E, of a son.

MONTEATH—March 14th, at No 9, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of A M Monteath, B C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GANTZ—TRIPP—March 14th, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, William Sydenham Gantz, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, London, to Agatha Lewis, sole daughter of the late Charles Tripp, London.

DEATHS.

EASTWOOD—March 16th, Eveline, third daughter of Mr and Mrs C W Eastwood, aged two years, eleven months, and sixteen days.

MUTT—March 13th, at Calcutta, Mr Oliver Hart Mutt, Assistant at Messrs James Anderson and Co, aged 55 years and 11 months.

TYTLER—March 12th, at Simla, Kathleen Teresa, infant daughter of Colonel and Mrs Tytler, aged two months and six days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871.

As the provisions of the Land Improvement Bill are not to apply to the Presidencies having, but only to the Governments not having, legislative councils, it has little interest for this side of India. Although Mr. Strachey did not say so, we may infer that Bombay as well as Madras expressed great doubts as to the expediency of promoting any extension of the *Tuccavee* system in Western India, and thus induced the Government of India to restrict the operation of the measure. On the face of it nothing looks more liberal and even more politic than a proposal to aid private cultivation by loans out of the public treasury; it is not a novelty in India, and a similar scheme has worked very well indeed in Ireland, and recently, we believe, in England. Why not then in India, where, moreover, the practice of making advances for all sorts of things may almost be said to be the rule? And in theory, even in a bill, the proposal looks so reasonable, and so paternal, that it must have required no inconsiderable courage, and some contempt for the popularity-hunting notions of the loud-voiced "friends of humanity" to raise any objections to the measure. Madras, and it might be inferred Bombay, had the courage, and the result is that these Presidencies are excluded from the bill. Neither Mr. Strachey, nor Colonel Strachey, who "imported" picturesque language "into the debate," told us the nature of those objections which, although raised by "Provincials," were actually considered on the summits of Olympus and allowed to prevail. Colonel Strachey did, indeed, refer to advantages that would follow from the lending of small sums for irrigation works, the construction of which it would not pay Government to undertake; but he refrained from stating what the Madras Government had to say why a method, described as so beneficial, could not be adopted. What were the objections? Were they connected with the difficulty found in practice of working the security clauses of the regulations? On the face of it the security for advances seems perfect, but in practice the security is by no means so solid as it looks. If the system could be worked, how is it that the existing regulations have not had a more extensive operation? Mr. Strachey says they have been in force for a half a century, yet is it not the fact that they have, as a rule, failed? The business to be carried on is that of a Land Mortgage Bank, and it has not answered because complicated titles have frequently [illegible] gretted that Bengal should be excluded from the operation of the bill. Why not include Bengal? If the Lieutenant-Governor thinks he can work the measure, there is no reason at all why he should not be allowed to try. It surely does not follow that, because Madras and Bombay decline the responsibility, and hold that the scheme, although pretty is not practical, therefore Bengal should be deprived of powers which her immediate ruler thinks he could employ for the profit of her people. We have reason to doubt, however, whether Bombay is opposed, and if not, why should not Bombay be included.

Mr. Campbell, we observe, takes a very hopeful view of the Financial Resolution. He considers it a sort of "gift horse" into whose mouth it does not become the acceptor to pry. We cannot take that view, nor, we surmise, did Mr. Campbell, except for rhetorical purposes. In fact, he did look at the age of the horse; he did politely hint that a paternal Government had not treated the Provincials with the liberality which would have been just and becoming. No doubt the Supreme arbiters of Calcutta, moved by reasonable remonstrances, have modified the harshness of their first decision, and rendered it possible for Bengal to do without fresh taxes, and *perhaps* for Bombay to make both ends meet without applying the Mayo recipe; though the hope implied in that "perhaps" is very faint. What we want to say, however, is that Provincial Governments cannot, consistently with public duty, look on the measures of the Government of India as "gifts" at all. They are bound to criticise bills and plans which are either just or unjust, expedient or inexpedient, and to treat them just the same as any other authoritative proposals for the common good. In issuing the Financial Resolution the Government of India did not confer a favour, or make what is called a concession; it performed, in the execution of its duty, an act supposed to be for the general good, and the Provincials are just as much interested in that as the Supreme Government. Nay, their duty to the British Empire imposes on them the obligation to point out defects which, it is to be presumed, were made for want of knowledge; and to exert themselves, in justice to the people immediately under their rule, to obtain a fair share of taxation, which, though styled imperial, is still locally raised, for the benefit of the province from whose resources it was taken. In the presence of Sir Richard Temple's budget figures there is not even a pretence for starving the provinces into the adoption of "fresh taxation."

AFTER all there seems to have been a part of Paris in a state of permanent revolt ever since the conclusion of peace. The Reds are said to have posted themselves on the hill of Montmartre, and it is not improbable that the barricades and works intended to keep out "the Prussians" have been applied to the purpose of keeping out the supporters of M. Thiers. He has had a great experience in emeutes and revolts, and he is probably wise in allowing the Reds time to cool. Nothing injured the "monarchy of July," like the bloodshed in suppressing a fierce riot in the Cloitre St. Méry. The histrionic pistol shot in February 1848 set the populace raging mad, and the massacre of December 4 was never forgiven or forgotten. Perhaps M. Thiers is disposed to try the effect of mild measures which are certainly more appropriate after a siege and severe war than at any other time. It will be a great point gained if the Reds come down from their hill of their own accord. Hitherto, in Paris and the country, they have met with little or no success in their appeals to arms, and in the country they are again placed in a minority by the popular vote; and there is no reason to suppose that they will prevail now. Nevertheless, the insurrection is a sign which it would be absurd to overlook, since it shows that even the sufferings of the siege have not taught the Reds anything. France has now to live under a Republic, and the success of the experiment will mainly depend on the treatment and disposal of the officers and men returning from Germany; and on the absence of ambition—if that can be predicated—from the minds of men in the upper ranks even of the Republican army.

WE understand that Mr. John Jardine, Acting Under Secretary, Judicial Department, has been appointed First Political Assistant, Kattywar. In every way this is an excellent appointment; and Mr. Jardine has well earned his promotion.

GREAT is the Government of India. An order has gone forth that, for the future, Madras time is to be kept by every official clock and watch throughout the land! The hardihood of Joshua is thus added to the functions of Jove.

THE camp of Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, is at present at Macherda.

MR. L. A. GOODEVE, barrister-at-law, will succeed Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy as Secretary to the Bengal Council.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Lucknow on the 14th inst. at 9.47 A.M. It lasted for about twenty seconds. Another shock was felt at about 11 A.M.

THE Madras line between Raichore and the north bank of the Tungabudra was opened successfully for public traffic on the morning of the 15th instant.

WE have received by the mail a pamphlet (Part I.) on "The Logic of Indian Deficit," by Mr. James Geddes, formerly of Bombay. It is published by Williams and Norgate.

"INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION" tells us that an officer of the Public Works Department who was deputed to inspect the Montgomery Hall at Lahore has pronounced it to be quite unsafe.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL APPLEGATH has been authorised by the Madras Government to offer a reward of Rs. 1,000 to any one who may give indications leading to the discovery of a seam of coal in the Kistna district.

THE "Pioneer" mentions with regret that the Hon. Mr. Seward, who had accepted an invitation to dine with the members of the North-West Provinces Club last Friday night, was prevented attending by sudden indisposition.

THE Rajah of Kapurthala has expressed his intention of subscribing the sum of one thousand rupees to the "Durand Memorial." He adds that he will be glad to have his name added to the list of the Provincial Committee for the Punjab.

THE Government of the North Western Provinces has received complete surveys for a railway between Moradabad and Roorkee. The surveys were conducted by Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, and his assistants, Mr. E. L. Hunt and Mr. W. Smart.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. GOODENOUGH, 9th Brigade R.A., Ahmedabad, has been ordered by telegraph to proceed at once to Woolwich to take command of a new troop of horse artillery which is to be added to the five batteries just sent home from India.

A PETITION signed by the residents of Calcutta is about to be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, protesting against a Bill being passed in the Bengal Council empowering the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta to establish new markets in that town.

THE Doveton College, Calcutta, has come to grief. The college department has been abolished, and the standard of education lowered to that required for the University Entrance Examination. The Calcutta journals agree in attributing this lamentable result to the late withdrawal of the Government grant-in-aid.

THE Maharajah Scindia and his adopted son arrived in their capital in time for the Holee festival, in the usual amusements of which they indulged freely. According to the correspondent of a contemporary, "His Highness and his son played with all the Sirdars with the red powder. All his troops stationed at the capital joined His Highness in his boisterous amusements."

THE Secretary of State and Council of India have resolved to confer a pension on Lady Durand. The "Friend of India," which informs us of the fact, adds that when the mail of the 17th Feb. left, Mr. Kaye of the India Office and Dr. George Smith were arranging for the formation of a small and influential committee to co-operate with the Durand Memorial Committee in Calcutta.

DR. J. C. BROWN, Inspector-General of the Indian Medical Service, Mr. Clarke, the Botanist, and other members of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Cinchona cultivation, have, we learn from a Calcutta contemporary, proceeded to Darjeeling with the object, it is understood, of considering what arrangements are necessary for the preparation of quinine in this country.

CAPTAIN W. H. EDGCOME, R. E., Principal of the Madras Civil Engineering College, has been offered a Professorship in the new Engineering College to be established at home under Colonel Chesney. Captain Edgcome intends to accept the appointment, for which he is said by the "Madras Mail" to be admirably qualified. The pay of the Professorship is £600 a year, with a house and other perquisites.

"THE Commander-in-Chief," remarks the "Pioneer," "seems to be as much in his element outside of a horse now as when twelve years ago he hunted the Mahratta soul out of Tantia Topi. The other day, when at Cachar, he rode over to Monierkhal to inspect the scene of the alleged misbehaviour of the 4th N. I. detachment, and back again the same day—a distance of fifty miles. And such roads!"

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA'S CUP, value £100, for shooting, has been won by the 2nd battalion 25th Foot. It becomes the property of the sergeants' mess of the winning regiment, while the entrance money paid by competitors, of whom there were nearly two thousand, is distributed according to their performance among the best individual marksmen. A man of the 19th Regiment has gained the largest sum.

WE learn with regret of the death, under melancholy circumstances, at Dum-Dum, of Lieutenant Spottiswoode, of H. M.'s 107th Regiment. On the 6th instant this officer was bathing in the tank near the officers' mess, was seized, so it is supposed, with cramp, and though a good swimmer was drowned. This is the second death in the 107th by drowning within the week, Private McLoughlan having been drowned in almost precisely the same way a day or two previously.

ON the morning of the 15th, before the 45th Regiment assembled for parade at Madras, a private of the corps loaded his rifle with ball cartridge and placing the muzzle to his right side discharged the contents. Fortunately the ball did not enter his body but passed off and merely caused a slight wound three inches in length in his side. The man was taken to the hospital and no serious consequences are apprehended. He attempted to commit suicide two or three months ago at Palaveram with a bayonet, and suffered a short period of imprisonment for it.

IT is reported, says the "Englishman," that Major Stubbs, R. A., commanding at Attock, is about to be attached to the Judge-Advocate-General's Department. "Major Stubbs is now, and has been for some time past, engaged in the preparation of a history of the services of the British Artillery in India,—services which for uninterrupted brilliancy are unrivalled. Distinguished for its hard fighting proclivities, the Artillery of the late Company was even more remarkable for the high tone and character it evinced as a service. And this, too, at a period when army discipline and army *morale* were none of the highest."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

The Army of Paris is being rapidly organised, and the regiments will be armed by to-morrow. It is believed that the authorities will take energetic measures against the insurgents in Montmartre.

LONDON, 19TH MARCH.

Advices from Paris state that General Faron (insurgent) with 300 men is blockaded on the height of Montmartre, and that several of his officers have been made prisoners.

M. Thiers has issued a proclamation declaring that the Government will act vigorously.

The "Journal des Debats" says there is a question of the issue of a loan at 5 per cent. The project will be submitted to the Assembly on Tuesday.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

The House of Commons has debated for five nights Colonel Lloyd Lindsay's amendment to Mr. Cardwell's Bill for the reorganization of the Army. Colonel Lloyd Lindsay held that, expenditure being necessary for the national defences, it did not justify a vote for money for the abolition of the purchase system.

Mr. Gladstone last night opposed the amendment, and Colonel Lloyd Lindsay stating that his only object was to render the British army perfect, the amendment was withdrawn and the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Pluntsell (query Plimsoll), said he intended to alter the terms of the prospectus of the Engineering College in accordance with the resolution of the 3rd instant.

[illegible] at Malta, disabled. Her troops have been trans[illegible] dile.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 18TH MARCH.

The s.s. Surat, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay at 3 P.M. to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton	78,000	bales.
" " Surats	15,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	805,000	"
" " Surats	136,000	"
" Weekly Import of Cotton	128,000	"
" " " Surats	11,000	"

Consols 92¼, ex dividend.
Rentes 51¼.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quieter, but firm.

Fair Dhollera, 5 15/16d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been firm and advancing.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 9d.
8¼ " " 9s. 1½d.
40's Mule Twist, 11½d.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 19TH MARCH, 0-30 P.M.

THE steamer Avoca from Sydney 25th, Melbourne 28th February, and King George's Sound 6th March, has arrived.

Intelligence from New Zealand continues to be of an unsatisfactory character.

An impression seems to prevail that the present peace is not likely to be of long continuance.

Coffee, prices unchanged. Sugar, market improved. Metals unchanged. Rice market quiet, Patna quoted at 20 to 21 pounds.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP JUMNA is expected to arrive here from Suez on Friday the 24th instant. She will bring the 72nd Regiment, comprising 33 officers, 930 men, 100 women, and 120 children for Umballa; and small drafts of the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot for Morar, 1st Battalion 11th Foot for Morar, 37th Foot for Mean Meer, 105th Foot for Meerut, 15th Hussars for Mhow, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot for Secunderabad, and 2nd Battalion 49th Foot for Poona.

Her Majesty's Indian troopship Euphrates will be due on the 1st April, bringing the 56th Regiment (strength 33 officers and 930 men, with 14 officers' wives and 15 children, 87 soldiers' wives and 99 children). The regiment will proceed at once to Poona.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES will leave Bombay for England via the Suez Canal on the 10th April. The following details will proceed with her :—7 officers and 230 men from Deolalee, 3 officers and 95 men from Poona, and 37 officers, 12 ladies, 18 children, and 17 men from Bombay.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN EGYPT.

WE translate the following from the *Journal de Port Said* :—

"The question of a railway line between Port Said and Ismailia is being seriously considered. It is affirmed that the engineers who are to report on the subject are expected shortly to arrive at Port Said. It is needless to add with what satisfaction the confirmation of this intelligence will be attended. The future prosperity of our town rests on this line of railway and the fresh water canal, both of which are so much wished for. It is not difficult to credit one's hopes; we therefore believe that His Highness the Khedive who has already done so much for Egypt, will not allow his great work to remain unfinished, but will extend to the towns of the isthmus the blessings of his government."

A FATAL CROPPER.

WE are sorry to report the death from an accident of Mr. Palmer, an assistant of Messrs. Bird and Co. of this station (Allahabad). He had engaged to run in one of the Sky Races which came off on Tuesday last, and for this purpose was, on Monday last, exercising the animal he intended to ride, when the beast, a rather vicious one, threw him so heavily that he was taken up insensible. He remained in this state of unconsciousness—in spite of the best medical aid, which was obtained immediately—until Wednesday evening, when he died. Mr. Palmer was a member of our local Volunteers, and was buried with military honours yesterday morning.—*Pioneer*, Mar. 17.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 24TH FEBRUARY.

ABOUT half-past eight o'clock on Saturday morning the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, Captain N. Roskell, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 24th ult. The Hindostan sailed from Suez on the 6th inst. at 10-15 A.M., reached Aden at 1-20 P.M. on the 11th, and resumed her voyage five hours afterwards. She brings the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J Marriott	Mr C Braithwaite
Major E Hill	Miss Court
Mr C J Coombe	Mr J Bean
Rev Mr and Mrs Maule, child and European female servant	Miss M Barras
Dr Ward	Mr W D Newton
Colonel and Mrs Fraser and European female servant	Mr A W Newton
Mr E Edwards	Colonel and Mrs Adey and child
Mr W Farmer	Major Christie
Mr J J Suggett	Major Paget
Mr W H Pollard	Captain and Mrs Bartholomew
Mr H Sutton	Lady Napier of Magdala, infant and European female servant
Mr J Drew	Major Annesley.

FROM BRINDISI.

Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, 2 Eur. servants	Mr T W Brooks
Colonel and Mrs W Osborne	Mr D Watson
Colonel and Mrs Waddington	Mr L B B King
Colonel Jones	Mr W Roy
Mr G P Money	Mrs Sherer's native servant
	Mr Brandis's native servant.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANCHESTER, 24TH FEBRUARY.

THE new French Government has accepted Count Bismarck's terms; and a peace likely to be as lasting perhaps as that of Tilsit will be concluded in a day or two. The debate at Bordeaux on Keller's proposal to commit the Assembly to the principle of not ceding Alsace and Lorraine showed clearly enough that the majority of representatives of the French nation are in favour of immediate peace at any price; and it may be presumed that the Republicans will be content to record a protest against the dismemberment of France and to leave to M. Thiers the ignominy of completing his arrangement with Prussia. In speaking of Republicans, I mean Republicans on principle. All Frenchmen are Republicans for the moment, *en route* to the restoration of one dynasty or another. M. Thiers himself is said to have more than once lately declared his belief that the Republic is the only possible form of Government for France; and as he has an excellent chance of being chosen President, he is probably sincere enough in this statement of his political faith. Though usually classed as an Orleanist, Thiers has never been remarkable for attachment to any family. He supported Louis Philippe because he fancied the rule of the House of Orleans was a guarantee for Parliamentary Government, that is, for the concentration of all political power, under a King who reigns but does not govern, in the hands of the chief orator of the Legislative Assembly; and, for a similar reason, he accepted the Republic of '48, and would have rallied to the Imperialist dynasty, if Napoleon, who felt grateful to the "national historian," but feared the ambitious politician, could have frankly made up his mind to take as his Chief Minister a man with a will of his own. Thiers, in fact, believes in himself, and in France; and the gratification of his personal vanity which he must feel now that he is the undisputed chief of the nation may almost console him for the anguish of being compelled, in that capacity, to sign a peace which dissolves the airy fabric of French supremacy he has been building up all his life, and leaves the great nation, which in his idea should be the centre of the European system—the sun to which surrounding nations should be content to be the satellites—prostrate at the feet of her hereditary enemy. What poetical justice there is in the retribution that has fallen upon the writer who, hardly less even than Béranger, is responsible for the establishment in France of that worship of Napoleon and military glory which filled the hearts of Frenchmen with an ever-restless longing for warlike enterprises! Thiers was more truly the author of the war with Prussia than Napoleon himself, though he condemned the criminal folly of the Emperor in bringing the quarrel to an open rupture when France was unprepared. And here it may be noted that there is nothing of the dreamer in the new French Prime Minister. With all his talk about the greatness of France, he has a very shrewd appreciation of the relative strength of national forces, and understands as clearly as any man that a politician who wishes to succeed must regard facts instead of being led astray by inclination. He might have plunged France into war in 1840, by giving effect to his speeches in favour of Mehemet Ali, but he forbore to oppose his country to the might of a Europ[illegible] coalition. And so, now, he sees plainly enough that the contest with Prussia is for the moment hopeless, and has the courage to own that peace must be made, though we may be sure that he of all Frenchmen thinks the nation must cease fighting now only to spring upon her enemy with greater vigour hereafter. All the European Powers have recognized the Thiers Government, though England, in particular, has no reason to rejoice over the installation of a Ministry which will be strongly protectionist in its commercial policy, and is likely, as soon as peace is secured to France, to begin intriguing with Russia against us in the East.

The terms of peace are still concealed; and the Berlin papers have adopted a very good plan for puzzling all the world as to what is really proposed by publishing half a dozen different versions in a week of the demands Germany will insist upon. Of all the rumours none seems to me more likely to be true than that the Emperor insists, for one thing, on marching through Paris. No doubt, such a condition of peace would be most impolitic. Napoleon, indeed, entered Berlin with his army; but that was immediately after Jena, while the war was still going on; and to stipulate for a triumphal entry into an enemy's capital after the war is over is to inflict an unnecessary and therefore impolitic humiliation on a beaten adversary. But the Germans know very well what they are about. They have gone too far already to hope for a lasting peace; and, as the war must soon be renewed, they don't mind, meanwhile, inflicting another outrage on the feelings of Frenchmen. They won't have another opportunity of taking France by surprise; and they have therefore calculated that it will be their best plan to turn their chance now to the best possible advantage. All disguises have been long thrown aside, and sheer rapacity is openly acknowledged to be the inspiring motive of the pious and intelligent German army. The political chiefs may be sorry that the Emperor should run the risk of exciting a disturbance that would end in a massacre of the Parisians, merely because this half insane old monarch believes Divine Providence has selected him as its special agent to chastise the pride of France; but the fiercer spirits in the army would be delighted to hear a shot fired that would give them an excuse for letting loose their soldiers to sack the wealthy French capital. The troops have done very well in the provinces—having even, in their greed, according to Colonel Hamley, stripped the wretched peasants in the eastern departments of the under-clothing supplied to them by English charity—but it will be a sad disappointment to honest Karl and Fritz, who have been fighting for God, King, and Fatherland, for eight weary months, not to be able to take home with them a few trinkets plundered from a jeweller's shop in the Rue de la Paix.

Our Ministry must begin to feel a little uncomfortable at the prospect of peace being signed between France and Germany without England having a word to say in the matter. France appealed to us in vain day after day for five months. Lord Granville answered all her pleadings and remonstrances with the formula—"We cannot interfere unless we know that our mediation will be acceptable to both belligerents"—a doctrine which would allow the victorious Power to exterminate the population and lay waste the whole territory of France without being interfered with. Finally, England took alarm at the exorbitant pretentions of Prussia, and so far departed from her policy of inaction as to venture to ask at Berlin what the German terms were. But this change of resolution was only made on the eve of the fall of Paris, when the French, despairing of help, had made up their minds to surrender at discretion, and Bismarck, having France safe in his clutches, has not even condescended to answer the English despatch. Peace therefore will be made without reference to the neutrals, and thus there will cease to be a public law for Europe. Each State will henceforth fight for its own hand alone; and the first effect of this new policy will be felt by England when the meetings of the Black Sea Conference are resumed. There will, by the way, be a sharp debate in the Commons to-night about Gladstone's most injudicious and inaccurate statements with regard to what Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon thought of the neutralisation of the Black Sea. Our Prime Minister has a knack of "putting his foot in it;" and he has done it this time most effectually. If the Conservatives had a policy of their own, they might go to a division on this question, with some chance of carrying a vote of censure. But the party is politically impotent. The other night, when Auberon Herbert, in an excellent speech, brought on a debate on the foreign policy of the Ministry, not a leading Conservative spoke; and it is too evident that the instinct of the party is to prefer Prussian Conservatism with all its faults to a French Republic.

There has been much debating already about the ministerial scheme of Army Reform. Mr. Trevelyan had the courage to make his promised attack on the Duke of Cambridge last Tuesday, and did it very effectively, though he is unfair in attributing to the Commanders-in-Chief from the Duke of Wellington's time to our own the results of a policy of economy which has been insisted upon by successive Ministries and by the House of Commons. The general feeling is that it is a mistake to make a dead-set at the Duke if he accepts his new position as a subordinate at the War Office. Mr. Trevelyan's second resolution was much more important. The nation will not be content to pay eight millions for the abolition of purchase, unless there be a revision of pay and pensions and a destruction of military sinecures, though one may doubt if Mr. Trevelyan be not too sanguine in anticipating an enormous saving from such a chan[illegible] But these points ought to be urged in committee on Mr. Cardwell's Bill. The main thing now is to save that Bill from perishing by the combined attack of Conservative admirers of purchase and Radical place-mongers.

Lord Hartington's notice of motion last night for a secret committee to investigate the working of unlawful combinations in Ireland has created a good deal of consternation among the Liberals, and jubilant rejoicing among the Tories. Is this, it is asked, the first fruits of our messages of peace to Ireland?

The select committee on India is appointed. The official element is very strong in it, perhaps because there are very few men in Parliament except old Indian officials who understand or care anything about India. J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 24TH FEBRUARY.

THE terms of peace between France and Prussia, and their probable effect on the money market, have been the principal topic discussed this week in City circles. The amount of indemnity payable in hard cash is, as pointed out in previous letters, a really portentous subject. The exact sum to be demanded has been a mystery to the very last. From one milliard of francs—forty millions sterling—up to ten milliards, or four hundred millions, every imaginable sum has been named, the most confident guesses, however, being those that "split the difference," and named a figure about midway between the two extremes. But, taking even the lowest estimate, the consequences to our money market would, judging from past experience, be most serious. If the payment of only four millions sterling by the city of Paris disturbed the exchanges and the bullion flow, what will follow an attempt to raise ten times that amount? The city of Paris was fined eight millions sterling, half of which was to be paid at once, and the rest in bills at two months. Of the portion payable at once, two millions was made up in cash and bank notes, and for the remainder short drafts on London were given. In round numbers, that is the arrangement, and, practically, nothing seems easier. Yet the drawing of two millions sterling or a little over on London in the present state of suspended trade utterly deranged the exchange for the moment, and led to immediate purchases of gold here. The actual shipment of gold in connection with the operation has not, it is true, been great, but this was only because the German Government had some debts to discharge in England, and these balanced part of the transaction. Nevertheless a report that £200,000 would be withdrawn from the bank on a particular day, sent down the funds, tightened money, and caused general uneasiness. What, then, may be expected when the great payment for all France comes to be made? No one here seems to have the faintest notion, though there is a vague, stupid belief that the difficulty will be got over somehow. So far as Count Bismarck is concerned, not the slightest help towards lessening the trial need be looked for. In fact, if that statesman imagined that by a particular arrangement he would not only plunder and humiliate France but harrass and straiten England he would probably select it in preference to any other. What a genuine descendant of Shylock the Count is, was shown in the settlement of the Paris indemnity. He stipulated for the full eight millions in cash, and as that could not be had and he was driven to accept bills, he insisted on interest being added not only for the sixty-day drafts, but even for the *seven*-day ones! Take another instance showing the sort of men with whom unfortunate France has to deal. The surrender of the forts around Paris was of course accompanied by an agreement to deliver up all the guns—about 1,400 in number, I believe. When they came to be counted, it was found that there were *three* short. The French authorities explained that this was purely a mis-reckoning [illegible]fusion at the final crisis, and caused by the co[illegible]got the three [illegible] that they really had not [illegible]. All excuses were unavailing. They had undertaken to give up so many guns, and they must keep the engagement. The Parisians had therefore actually to manufacture three new guns to bring up the tally to the point claimed by their inexorable enemy! With such illustrations of the spirit in which the Prussians negotiate and the mode in which they interpret bargains, we are entitled to expect that the terms of the money indemnity, besides being hard as to amount, will be mercilessly rigorous in the manner of settlement; and the pressing question is—How are these conditions to be met? I can do no more than allude to the difficulty in the meantime—its solution has still to be seen.

In my last I mentioned the dividend declared by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. Their report has since been issued, and it throws light on the point I suggested as to the peculiar arrangement for distributing the bonus shares. It appears that the shareholders will, as I anticipated, not receive an immediate payment of £3 per share in cash as their proportion, but only a certificate of that nominal amount which will entitle them to a rateable proportion of the total realised. The shares are to be handed over to trustees to be realised, but these trustees will be restricted for three years from selling any shares under par. The shares in question represent a paid-up value of £112,500. The mode in which they became the prope[illegible] of the Telegraph Con[illegible] may be shortly explained. When the various submarine companies were brought out, it was arranged that the cost of the cables, &c., should be discharged partly in cash, partly in fully paid-up shares, and these, particularly in the case of the British Indian line, represented a large total. The Telegraph Construction Company, of course, was left free to sell them after a certain date, although it was seen that for its own sake the time chosen for sale would be when the market price was good. Since the beginning of last year the markets have been dull, and the shares of most of the companies have fallen to a discount. The company accordingly protects itself against loss by determining not to sell under par. This may defer very considerably the ultimate realisation, but it will secure a larger amount. The certificates have been dealt in at prices ranging from 1¼ to 2 each, and will probably always command a market. The company's report also refers to the works they have still in progress, chiefly the British Australian and the China cable. The latter is now on the way out, and will be submerged in May. The Australian, of which the first section, that from Singapore to Batavia, has already been laid, will be completed sometime before Christmas for what remains to be done—that is, for the line between Java and Port Darwin, Australia.

The submarine cables between Falmouth and India are now in good working order, and the companies are pushing the business energetically. The great obstacle they encounter is the post-office arrangement that messages left at the telegraph offices for India are sent off by the Indo-European route, unless specially marked. Many, of course, are not so marked, from mere inadvertence on the part of the senders, and the companies have to fight against this constant drawback. They endeavour to neutralize it by means of the special office they have opened at 74, Old Broad Street, and by a free distribution of circulars among mercantile firms, and in course of time these attempts must tell. In the meantime they are well satisfied with the business they are doing. I see among the illustrations the Falmouth Company gives of prompt working a message mentioned as having left Bombay on Tuesday last at 2-34 P.M., which was received in London the same day at 10-32 A.M. Another which left Singapore on Wednesday at 12-50 P.M., arrived here the same day at 9-59 A.M.

A large and influential meeting of representatives of the cotton manufacturing interests of Lancashire and Cheshire was held at Manchester on Tuesday to consider the subject of the fifty-eight hours' movement in the cotton trade. A resolution was ultimately passed that it was "undesirable and impolitic" to interfere with the hours of labour as fixed by the Factories Act. Now that the improvement in the cotton industry has become so apparent to the perceptions of the operatives, I fear we shall have several claims made by them, which it will be very difficult for the masters to concede, and the meeting just held is a proof that employers are preparing against further demands.

Messrs. Rothschild brought out this morning a small Brazilian loan. The amount is only £3,000,000, and though the price is high—89 per cent. for a 5 per cent. stock—it was all subscribed in a few hours. The high estimation in which Brazilian credit is held may be seen by the price of the last loan brought out in 1865, which was issued at 74, and now stands at 94—20 per cent. premium. Since the new loan enjoys exactly the same security and is redeemable at par by the operation of a

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sinking fund, the scrip may be expected, *ceteris paribus*, to rise to about 5 premium, which I daresay it will do. This loan is only the first in all probability of a long series, and the Rothschilds have, with their usual skill, managed to anticipate the competition which will by and bye set in.

The quarterly sales of indigo which finished on Tuesday passed off very favourably, and the advance realised at the previous sales was in some cases exceeded. The more ordinary kinds brought somewhat irregular figures, and towards the end of the sale showed a little weakness, but on the whole the tendency was firm. Bombay and Kurrachee Fig, however, was in little demand, and a few chests sold at 1s. 9d. per lb. The actual advance on Bengal and Kurpah, good and fine," was 4d. to 6d. per lb.

The cotton market has been rather better this week, which may be ascribed partly to somewhat diminished supplies, partly to the hopes excited of immediate peace. The sales considerably exceed those of last week, though they still fall short of the imports, and nothing but the accounts of heavy arrivals at the American ports prevents a decided rally in prices. I think that in the case of cotton the effects of peace and reviving trade have not been "discounted" to the same extent as in the case of some other articles, and that the real revival will hardly show itself until it is seen, not so much whether peace is definitively arranged, as how the money market will be affected by it. Should, as some persons, among whom I do not count myself, suppose, the actual disturbance produced by the transfer of a hundred millions sterling, more or less, from France to Germany, be very slight and things settle down quietly in both countries, we shall, I am persuaded, witness a wonderful improvement in all branches of commerce, among which cotton industry would of course participate. I do not lose sight of the fact that M. Thiers, at present the *de facto* ruler of France, is a bigoted protectionist, and would, if it depended on his will, repeal the commercial treaty with England to-morrow. It is also notorious that several members of the new executive share his views. But events are for the present too strong for them. The treaty cannot now come to an end for nearly two years, and long before that time the extension of both import and export trade will be such as to render restrictive legislation of a ve[illegible] utterly repulsive to the great mass of the French people. Protectionist opinions are almost confined to the north and east of France, while Alsace, a hotbed of such sentiments, will not henceforth count in the controversy at all, but will have to settle with the Zollverein. Again, the generous conduct of English sympathisers in sending over such supplies of food at a critical moment have excited a very warm feeling of gratitude among the French people. For these reasons, and also because the cotton manufacturing industry of the north of France has suffered too severely to revive soon, I do not anticipate that our makers have much to fear. There is, on the other hand, the risk that political turmoil may afflict France for some time to come. If that were to be the case, France would suffer, but I question if England would [illegible] and one effect at least would be that capital would remain in England for our benefit, which under other circumstances might be absorbed in France.

From Manchester [illegible] the advices exactly reflect those current at Liverpool. The market is very firm, although [illegible] business is doing, and producers are sufficiently stocked with orders to make them fairly independent of buyers.

There have been a few failures this week, but none of importance. Among them are:—Houghton & Co., cotton brokers, Liverpool—liabilities £24,000, and assets £2,000; W. Mitchell Young, manufacturer, Paisley—assets about 8s. in the pound; Samuel Hingley & Co., Corbyn's Hall Iron Works, Dudley—liabilities £225,000; J. and G. Orions, of Horseley Leath Furnaces, near the same town—liabilities about £30,000, and several in America and Melbourne. With reference to the failure of W. J. Fleming & Co., merchants, Glasgow, it appears that the losses sustained by the firm amounted to £80,000, including a debt of £73,000 in connection with a jute company. The liabilities are about £600,000.

The case of the Albert Insurance Company reconstruction plan will, it is expected, be heard before Lord Justice James on Wednesday next.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 14th FEB.

The Bill lately introduced in the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India "to consolidate the law relating to pleaders," &c., has justly created much indignation among the members of the legal profession in Sind, and I do not think they are singular in their denunciation of it. A meeting was held the other day among them when the provisions of the bill in question were analysed and discussed, and the result has been [illegible] drawn up [illegible] that a memorial has been d[illegible] pointing [illegible] the Governor General in Council [illegible] hardship, not only in this bill will operate with peculiar [illegible] generally, and soliciting province but on the profession [illegible] a modification of it accordingly [illegible] the bill they "High Court" not having been defined [illegible] submit that this omission may lead [illegible] plications in Sind where such Appeal Court [illegible] exist, and where the Sudder or [illegible] hitherto framed and exercised full [illegible] Secondly, rules of practice obtaining in this [illegible] of pleaders regarding the suspension and dismissal [illegible] the provision [illegible] under chapter 2, they remark that [illegible] the powers to be altogether superfluous, seeing [illegible] magistrates [illegible] with which it invests judges under [illegible] Court, which [illegible] already be exercised by the Sessions [illegible] itself is surely sufficient to [illegible] Moreover, where suspension and dismissal [illegible] alluded to [illegible] the latitude allowed in the [illegible] judge or magistrate, them at the mercy of a capricious [illegible] which would be particularly un[illegible] deter them from taking cases [illegible] own detriment in a pecuniary [illegible] they appeal against the pro[illegible] should be taken out every [illegible] advocates, solicitors, vakils, [illegible] therefore they cannot but look [illegible] unfair distinction, as they [illegible] estimation, entitled to be pla[illegible] footing as vakils of the High [illegible] as well as those of the other [illegible] Fourthly, the rules laid down [illegible] pleaders, &c., are entitled to rece[illegible] impracticable, as the men who [illegible] sions of the bill, determine the ra[illegible] ration are, generally speaking, to [illegible] memorialists, "under-paid and co[illegible] with salaries of Rs. 25 and 30 p[illegible] sides the Act being unjust in [illegible] agreements to depend on the plea[illegible] the application of it would offer [illegible] corruption." What will be the [illegible] of course no one can tell, but eve[illegible] validity of the objections mooted, objections will be weighed well b[illegible] into law.

In my last I told you of th[illegible] of three out of six convicts w[illegible] to death by the Session Court. Commissioner has commuted the[illegible] prisoners to transportation for li[illegible] the sentence of capital punishme[illegible] and these will be executed in due [illegible] to be infectious, at least in [illegible] for during the last month or [illegible] nothing but murders. Hardly h[illegible] by the escapade of the Park[illegible] startled [illegible] of our propriety by [illegible] ligence that a murder had been [illegible] instant by some soldiers of the [illegible] miles from Kurrachee on the roa[illegible] men, it appears, were out on a [illegible] pleasure-seekers in Kurrachee. [illegible] few natives tending some goats, [illegible] is reported, with a total disregar[illegible] *et tuum*, would have a goat [illegible] Of course the man remonst[illegible] the soldier deliberately stab[illegible] it is said, in a short time. [illegible] deceased lost no time in shouti[illegible] soon brought a crowd round [illegible] commenced a general attack [illegible] but he was speedily arrested [illegible] with his companions. They [illegible] no action beyond an orderly [illegible] taken in the matter yet. It is [illegible] a state of semi-intoxication [illegible] deed was perpetrated, but [illegible] operate in palliation of the of[illegible]

TELEGRAPH [illegible]

KURRACHEE, 19th March, [illegible] United Kingdom, via Ru[illegible] Continent of Europe, via [illegible] P.M.; via Turkey, 18th Ma[illegible] to Fao; Turkish line [illegible] interrupted beyond Berlin.

BOMBAY GOVERN[illegible] OFFICE—19[illegible]

[illegible] Greenwich time.

Latest dates from [illegible] Via Red Sea, 19th March, 1-15 P.M. [illegible] Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th March, 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Via Turkey, 18th March, 7-59 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 33 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th March, 9 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 35 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 19th March, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 53 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 36	0 10
" Calcutta	1 48	0 22
" Madras	one in twenty-nine mints.	1 50
" Galle	10 11	

"NOT ONE RITUALIST CLERGYMAN IN THE CALCUTTA DIOCESE."

On Thursday, March 9th, the Bishop of Calcutta commenced his first triennial visitation of the diocese, and delivered a charge in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Ven'ble Archdeacon Pratt and about fifty of the clergy were present. The charge occupied nearly three hours in delivery and embraced a variety of subjects all more or less interesting. After a brief review of recent events in Europe, especially in France and Italy, and an allusion to the momentous political and social changes which might be expected to spring from them, the Bishop spoke at some length of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the probability of the same measure being extended "to England and perhaps even to India—where a "caricature" of the "fashionable" cry for disestablishment had appeared in some of the native papers. Ritualistic practices were strongly condemned, but the Bishop did not think that a single clergyman in the diocese was addicted to them.

The Friend of India asks "what the Bishop, speaking in this sense, really means by ritualism. If he means by the term what is usually understood by it, and if he has no double meaning in what he is said to have asserted, he certainly differs in view, on a plain matter of fact, from a great many people in India."

LOSS OF THE VERONICA BY FIRE.

INFORMATION has reached Madras, by the Planet, from the Island of Mauritius, that the ship Veronica was burnt at sea some considerable distance from the Indian coast. The captain, officers and crew of this unfortunate vessel were picked up in boats, and safely landed by the Planet. The Veronica was a light, staunch, efficient and seaworthy vessel of 574 tons, and was reported to be a good insurance risk, having been built in Sunderland only in 1868, A 1 for 11 years. She was laden at Madras with a very valuable cargo of indigo, cotton, skins, hides and myrabolams and cleared from the Custom House about the [illegible] of last month, bound to London.

[illegible]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1871.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—Major G. Dalrymple Hay, B.S.C.; Capt. J. Charley, 60th Rifles; W. A. Roberts, Esq., R.H.A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, Cash.

N.B.—No application will be registered unless accompanied by a remittance on *Murree or Rawul Pindee* [illegible]

After paying all expenses 5 (five) per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw *starters*.

The residue will be divided:—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse " one-quarter.
The third horse " one-twelfth.

To close on the 16th May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Cheques, money orders, &c., to be made payable, and applications to be made to

THE SECRETARY, Murree Club, Murree.

BOMBAY.

CLERK OF THE CROWN.—Mr. John Marriott, Clerk of the Crown, arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer on Saturday.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.—It is rumoured, says the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, that a native merchant has offered to purchase the Mazagon Land Company.

ASSAULT.—On Saturday Mr. M. G. Ranade sentenced one Nuthoo Lalljee to fifteen days' imprisonment for committing an assault on one Casceram.

GAMBLING.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Ramjee Leela and three others were charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place, and were fined five rupees.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Showell, Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, committed, on Saturday, a Goanese, named Jackis Enoo, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft in a dwelling house of several articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 275, the property of Mr. Bingham.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening:—

March	Sicilienne	Mohr.
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Quadrille	Maryland	Colline.
Selection (Op)	Crispino e la Comare	Ricci.
Valse	Wood and Whispers	Stanley.
Galop	Overland Mail	D'Albert.

God save the Queen.

THE NAWAB OF SUCHEEN.—On Friday afternoon the Nawab of Sucheen, with Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, and a number of his followers, visited the Bombay Education Society's Press at Byculla. Mr. Firth, the superintendent of the Press, showed great attention to the Nawab, taking him round the whole establishment, and explaining to him the mysteries of printing. His Highness was much pleased with what he saw.

PLEADERS.—The pleaders practising in the District Court and other subordinate courts, in the city of Ahmedabad, have petitioned the Governor General in Council to exempt the Bombay Presidency from the operation of the bill (III. of 1871) "to consolidate and amend the law relating to pleaders, mukhtiars, and revenue agents." They consider, like the Bombay vakeels, that the rules laid down by the Bombay High Court with regard to the qualifications of pleaders are sufficient.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of Dost Mahomed. On Sunday the 5th inst., at 7 P.M., a fire broke out in a chawl in Erskine Road, in which deceased lived with his kept mistress. The woman ran out, leaving her paramour behind, who was unable to walk. As he was attempting to go out of the house, some burning pitch fell upon him and he was severely burned. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Friday. The jury found that death had been caused by tetanus, following severe burns of deceased's back, arms, and legs; and that the burns had been accidentally received.

THE VICTORIA DRAMATIC COMPANY.—To-morrow (Tuesday) being a Parsee festival known as the Naoroz-i-Jamshid (the day of King Jamshid), corresponding with the vernal equinox, this company has resolved to repeat this evening once more the interesting play of "Jamshid and Zohak," popularised by Mr. Kaikusro Nowrojee Kaka, and so often successfully represented before the public at the New Victoria Theatre. In Persia the festival is kept up for several days with much pomp and circumstance, and the Victoria Company has done well in deciding upon celebrating it an evening in advance. No doubt Parsees will readily join in manifesting their adhesion to this time-honoured festival. An advertisement appears in another column.

TONNAGE ON THE EAST COAST.—The scarcity of tonnage on this coast is causing much inconvenience, the quantity of produce in godowns in the northern ports waiting ships being very great. From Pondicherry, we hear, that the Meinam arrived from Calcutta quite full, and in consequence some hundreds of chests of indigo for Marseilles and a quantity of cotton for China had to be rejected there. On the Malabar Coast the same difficulties are felt from want of tonnage. It seems strange that the Messageries Maritimes should have a fleet of twenty or thirty steamers lying idle at Marseilles, when they might get valuable cargoes in India.—*Madras Mail*, Mar. 16.

ADDITIONAL HOMEWARD PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, Captain C. Fraser, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. [illegible] John Condran, Ensign Hingston, Mr George Howell, Mrs W[illegible]ylen and four children, Dr J Williams, and Domingo d Arango [illegible] Costio Rozo. For Brindisi—Mr [illegible]urner. For Suez—Mr C [illegible]

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 18th March, 12-30 A.M.—H. M.S. Forte arrived from Trincomalee and sailed for Bombay yesterday.

GALLE, 19th March, 9 A.M.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. PERSIA.

THE Rubattino s.s. Persia, which in accordance with the established regular service left Genoa on the 24th February at 9-15 P.M., arrived in Bombay on Saturday evening, 18th inst., bringing the following passengers:—

From Genoa—Mr. s. Basevi, infant and servant.

From Leghorn—The Rev. Peres DaGuarcino and companion and V. Bancalà.

From Naples—Monsignore Tosi and five missionaries.

From Suez—Monsignore Jacopi, four missionaries, and Mr. R. Goodhear[illegible] deck passengers.

The Persia experienced on the whole favourable weather, and reached Suez on the 5th inst at 4-30 p. m., which port she left again on the 6th at noon, making Aden on the 11th before daybreak. The run from Aden to Bombay she accomplished in exactly seven days, her date of departure being the 11th at 8 P.M., and that of her arrival the 18th likewise at 8 P.M. Her departure hence will take place on Saturday afternoon 1st April.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE Govt. s.s. Dalhousie, Captain A. Campbell, arrived on Saturday last from Beypore.

THE ship Wyn[illegible]ad, 525 tons, Captain A. Conoes, arrived on Saturday last from Sydney with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Blackwell and Co.

[illegible] Captain W. Baldwin, sailed on Saturday last for the [illegible]ar Coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Cochin—Mrs. Springer, Miss Morriss, and two deck passengers.

THE s.s. P[illegible] Captain G. Baker, sailed on Saturday for the Coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. [illegible] Steward, Mr. [illegible] ligate, and three deck passengers.

THE s.s. MARTABAN, Captain C. Heasman, arrived on Saturday last from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. Carroll and two children, Dr. Williams, Mr. S. Stirling, and forty-two deck passengers.

THE IRON POT BOILER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall feel thankful if you will spare a portion of your valuable space for a few remarks on letters Nos. 1 and 2 upon the Iron Pot Boiler which appeared in your issue of the 17th. In the first letter, we are assured that the iron pot boiler is now and has been for some years in operation in Aden. [illegible] If this be a fact it helps to prove [illegible] qualities by reason of its having [illegible] but I cannot help asking your [illegible] some particulars as to its con[illegible] as he "helped to make it." [illegible] have heard about it, I am inclined [illegible] proper name of it, as compared with [illegible] Boiler," would be "The Brass Cup or Thimble Boiler."

As to the second letter, I am very sorry Mr. Macdonald had not time to attend at and witness the experiment on the model of the iron pot boiler at Colaba, as reported in your issue of the 16th, because he is thereby to a considerable extent ignorant of the facts of the case; but [illegible] very much more regret that he should have so betrayed his ignorance and misapprehension of the subject [illegible] writing as he has done on it. It is necessary [illegible] plain that there is not the least desire or [illegible] before the facts elicited by Sir William [illegible] experiments, neither is there anything [illegible] or construction of the iron pot [illegible] facts. I can assure Mr. Macdonald [illegible] iron pots in the boilers at [illegible] are round in shape, although [illegible] donald's letter, might be led [illegible] were triangular and the pots [illegible] the reports of the experiment [illegible] papers, it may be seen that the [illegible] there was only one experimental [illegible] boiler has through it two flues, [illegible] the iron pots in it; that in [illegible] are equal, and both being in [illegible] each was precisely [illegible] of an the iron pots in it [illegible] *collapse*. With the [illegible] and the flue with [illegible] was quite right in saying [illegible] "It is un[illegible] to enter into the particular forms [illegible] their respective strength." [illegible] might [illegible] bbles with a pipe and soap suds. [illegible] he confess his want of knowledge [illegible] proceedings when he says, "Having [illegible] particulars of the experiment, I am unable [illegible] any conclusions from it." Then why say [illegible] is utterly absurd" to say that the iron pots [illegible] the flues, and that it is "against all [illegible] experience on the matter." Surely this [illegible] both hot and cold in one breath with a [illegible] There is one other statement I have for[illegible] This is that the field tubes introduced into [illegible] about four years ago, were of the same [illegible] in principle with the "iron pots." [illegible] statement calculated to mislead the [illegible] which does not understand the subject, [illegible] the merriment or contempt of those [illegible] with it.—I am, &c.,

EPICURUS.

Bombay, 18th March.

SALE OF A MILL.

WE understand that Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, son of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, the well known Bhattia merchant, has purchased the Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill at Chinchpoogly for about Rs. 6,00,000.

A NEW COMPANY.

WE hear that a new spinning and weaving company is shortly to be started in Bombay, under the auspices of the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Kessowjee Naik, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, and one or two other native gentlemen.

THE DUKE'S REPLY TO THE CIVILIANS' MEMORIAL.

THE alleged answer of the Secretary of State to the Civilians' memorial of August last has been received with qualified satisfaction. The concession of a fixed pension of £1,000 a-year, irrespective of the amount of private contributions, is undoubtedly a very great boon; but the continuance of the contributions from salaries and their credit to Government seems to be an inconsistent proceeding, though one to which little objection will be made. The provision about invalid pensions on a graduated scale, with annual instead of quinquennial increments, evinces consideration, but it can hardly be termed a concession. Junior civilians are told that their grievances have been removed and that they are not to complain any more. If the above be really the gist of the reply to the memorial, it is unique. The memorial prayed for adjustment on four points,—

1. Restoration of acting allowance to 30 per cent as provided by the rules of 1868.
2. To fix the minimum furlough allowance at £500 a-year.
3. To re-adjust the appointments in the Non-Regulation Provinces and to re-open "political" appointments to the service.
4. To modify the existing order relating to privilege leave before furlough.

The second point, we believe, has been conceded, but the alleged reply would appear carefully to avoid all the other questions. A kind of compromise seems to have been made, which will in all probability accelerate in some degree promotion; but the junior civilians' Elysium is far off yet, and the reply, unless it touches in detail on the points urged in the memorial, can hardly be considered satisfactory.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

COURAGE REWARDED.—Mr. P. G. Peters, whose spirited conduct on the night of the fireworks in extinguishing what would in all probability have otherwise been a serious conflagration, lately attracted public notice, has, we see, received from the Viceroy a most handsome acknowledgment of his service on the occasion, in the shape of a gold watch and chain, worth Rs. 700, accompanied by a letter of thanks.—*Englishman.*

THE MADRAS BAR.—*Se non è vero è ben trovato.* A gentleman recently arrived in Madras met, on the journey out, the learned Advocate General of Madras, who is now on his voyage to England. Talking of things barristerial, the anonymous one inquired of Mr. Norton if there had been any increase in the ranks of the Madras bar. "Oh, yes," replied J. B. N., cheerily, "it now includes all creeds, castes, and colours, and we only want a leper to complete its lustre."—*Madras Mail.*

THE FINANCIAL ALLOTMENTS FOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES.—The Governor-General in Council "has no hesitation in declaring in the plainest manner (in the *Gazette*) that so far from their interests being in the matter of 'allotments for provincial services' unfairly treated, the North-Western Provinces are largely more favoured than any other part of British India." This is proving almost too much. It is putting a stick in the hands of Bombay, which that importunate Presidency is very likely to use. —*Pioneer.*

P. W. CHANGES.—We understand that Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, of the Royal Engineers, Superintendent Engineer of the South-western Circle, Bengal Irrigation, P. W. Department, goes away, and joins the State Railway, and that Colonel J. S. Stoddard, Madras Staff Corps, at present Assistant Secretary and Engineer to the Bengal Public Works Department, in the Irrigation Branch, officiates as Superintending Engineer, vice Colonel O'Connell, in the south-western circle.—*Englishman*, March 17.

THE ABSCONDED PARTNER OF CHARLES NEPHEW & CO. —We are informed that the Official Assignee, through his solicitors, Messrs. Carruthers and Dignam, received intimation, by last mail, from the London agent, that an application was to be made for a writ of "*Ne exeat regno*" against Thomas Alcock; that if the writ was issued it would be by the Delhi and London Bank, and that Mr. Alcock would have to find bail to the extent of £10,000, or be committed to prison. The Official Assignee received some time since a telegram stating that Mr. Alcock had been arrested. There is little doubt, therefore, that if Mr. Alcock has been arrested he has been arrested under a writ of "*Ne exeat regno*," and not [illegible]—*Daily News.*

THE FALLS OF INDRAVATI.

COLONEL HAIG, in his account of his journey to discover the best road to Jugdulpoor in the Bastar country, thus describes the falls of Indravati, which must very nearly come up to those of Niagara:—"The falls are certainly one of the grandest sights in India, though from their inaccessible position few will probably ever see them. The river was in flood, within ten feet (according to the people on its banks) of its extreme height. About four miles above the falls (which are a mile below the village of Chitrakot) the Indravati is joined by the Narnagi, a river of about three-fourths its size. The united waters of the two, swollen by the heavy rains to a volume which I reckoned at about 30 million cubic yards per hour, descend perpendicularly a height of 94 feet over a ledge of sandstone rocks, about 500 yards in length, and slightly curved in place at one end, so as to give the falls something of a horse-shoe shape. The rich coloring of the water, varying from a reddish-brown at the crest of the falls, to a brilliant ochre where more broken in its descent, adds much to the beauty of the sight. The lower part of the fall is hidden by the clouds of spray, and in damp weather, immediately after a shower, when the air is loaded with moisture, these rise even higher than the crest of the falls, fill the whole chasm below, and even hide the country on the opposite bank from view, disclosing only at intervals the final plunge of the immense mass of water into the gulf beneath; the scene then becomes one of the wildest and grandest imaginable."

THE EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS BILL.

THE Secretary of the Landholders and Commercial Association, Calcutta, wrote on 15th February 1871 to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, as follows:—

"I am directed by the committee of the Association respectfully to beg that you will represent to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council the surprise and dissatisfaction felt by them to learn that a Bill had been introduced into His Excellency's Council at Simla to alter certain laws affecting European British subjects, and that the same had received the assent of the Governor-General before any opportunity had been afforded them, or the non-official European community generally, of discussing this new confirmatory bill, or of ascertaining its real bearing as affecting the rights and liberties of European British subjects.

"The bill was introduced into Council by the Hon. Mr. Stephen at their meeting on the 19th July 1870, who explained the necessity of introducing some measure to confirm certain Acts passed by the local Legislature of the three presidencies, respecting which doubts had been raised as to their application to European British subjects.

"The Council thereupon adjourned to the 2nd August on which occasion the 'European British Subjects Bill,' which the committee presume to be a new heading for the 'Local Acts Confirmation Bill' mentioned above, was referred to a select committee of the Council to report in a fortnight, and on the 30th August their report was considered and agreed to, with the addition of several important amendments proposed by Mr. Stephen. On the same date the bill received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General, but was not published as Act XXII. of 1870 till the 20th September, the first and only intimation that the general community throughout India had had of the nature of the measure brought forward and matured in the Council at Simla, in the absence of the non-official members, without discussions, and without publishing for general information either the draft bill or the report of the select committee upon it.

"The committee views with grave alarm the introduction in the Act of a section of the nature of section 2, which, so far as the committee can understand its meaning, may at any time be so construed as to seriously affect the liberty of all European British subjects in this country, notwithstanding the opinion given by the Hon. Mr. Stephen that 'the only effect of the bill was to make the law as to European British subjects that which till lately every one had supposed it to be,' an opinion which, I am desired respectfully to state, was never entertained by this Association.

"The committee very respectfully but strongly remonstrate against the haste and reticence that has characterized the proceedings of the Council with respect to this bill, and would urge upon His Excellency the hardship of the introduction of any measure affecting Europeans, for the consideration of the Council of the Governor-General, unless when holding its sittings in Calcutta, where alone the non-official members can have the opportunity of taking part in the discussion of measures which may prove to be of vital importance to all European British subjects of Her Majesty resident in India."

To the above the following reply, dated 10th March, has been received:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th February last, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and in reply to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has informed the Government of India that Act XXII. of 1870 (to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects) has been considered by him in Council, and that it will be left to its operation. Under these circumstances, it seems useless to enter into any discussion as to the policy of the measure or the manner in which it was passed."

THE PANTHER, THE LEOPARD, AND THE CHEETAH.

THE semi-scientific nomenclature of beasts and birds which finds favour so generally with sportsmen threatens to develope before long into a fruitful source of error. The unintelligent manner in which natives name the wild creatures around them, and the carelessness with which English sportsmen adopt their synonyms, is the whole secret of the confusion which exists on (for instance) such apparently plain points as the individuality of the larger beasts of prey. We take this case because it is the most striking, not because it is by any means the most egregious. The great cat family, the *felidæ*, is very largely represented in India. Foremost is of course the tiger *felis tigris*, about which no one has yet been able to make a mistake. Next comes the "leopard," and here error runs mad; cheeta, tindwa and cheeta-bagh and lakker-bagha being all applied indiscriminately to three different animals. These three are the panther, the leopard, and the cheetah. Dr. Jerdon, speaking of these animals, is, we are sorry to say, not so explanatory as usual, quoting all his information and arriving at no distinct conclusion after all. "The larger variety which (with most sportsmen) I shall here call the *panther*," is, he tells us, the *cheeta* and *cheeta-bagh* of the natives; the smaller variety he calls "the leopard." Six pages later he proceeds to describe the true cheeta, which he tells us was the original panther and leopard of the ancients. Thus the leopard is the panther, the panther is the cheeta, and the cheeta is both leopard and panther! And yet the three animals, as sportsmen who have shot or seen all three must know, are very different. The long-headed, long-backed, long-tailed panther no more resembles the round-faced, round-limbed leopard, than either does the slender-loined, spotted-tailed, and streak faced cheeta. The last of them, the cheeta, or "hunting leopard," is spotted with spots of black and not rosettes. Further distinguishing marks are therefore needless, the more so as no one ever saw a wild cheeta north of the Ganges. To distinguish between the panther and the leopard is hardly more difficult, for the panther has a long head and the leopard a round one.—*Pioneer.*

THE LAST OF THE "GRANDE DUCHESSE."

THE *Patrie* announces the sudden death in London of Mdlle. Schneider, the well-known "Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein."

THE CARNIVAL IN ALEXANDRIA.

FROM an Egyptian journal we learn that the last three days of the Carnival, this year, were unusually gay in Alexandria. Notwithstanding the uninviting condition of many of the streets of the city, occasioned by the rainy weather lately prevailing, large numbers of persons, disguised in all possible manners, and wearing every description of masks, paraded the streets, on foot, in carriages, on horse and donkey back. Confits and other missiles appropriate for the occasion flew on all sides; and rattled on panes, windows, balconies, and at times on dress and faces, apparently to the satisfaction of sender and receiver. Gay parties capered nimbly in the open road and performed every variety of step known to connoisseurs in the art of dancing to the merry tunes of all kinds of music, among whom, the colony from Il fior del Mondo particularly distinguished themselves above all other nationalities.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, Feb. 24.)

M. THIERS, having been appointed head of the Executive in France, has proceeded to Versailles, to conclude a peace.

A diplomatic commission of fifteen members sits in Paris during the negotiations.

It is understood that terms of peace have been agreed upon, and that the signatures are alone wanting.

It is expected that M. Thiers' party will suffer in the eyes of France by the humiliating terms to which they will be compelled to accede.

The armistice is extended to the night of Sunday, February 26.

Great Britain and the other European Powers have recognised the new French Government.

A Madrid telegram announces that Marshal Serrano has been placed under arrest.

The new Ballot Bill has been favourably received. Municipal elections come under its provisions. The measure provides that returning officers' expenses shall fall on the constituencies. Nomination and declaration days are abolished. Voting will be by official voting papers delivered to the voter in the voting booth.

The Navy Estimates show an increase of £385,826 on the vote of last year. The total is £9,756,356.

The marriage of the Princess Louise will take place at Windsor on March 21.

President Grant has given an interview to O'Donovan Rossa and nine other exiled Fenians.

Mr. Colman has been returned for Norwich, Mr. Mitchell Henry for Galway, and the Earl of Bective for Westmoreland.

A Select Committee of Inquiry into Indian Finance Administration has been agreed to. The committee will consist of members of the House of Commons only.

A Government proposal for a joint committee of both [illegible]

The Postmaster-General has announced that he can hold out no hope of a reduction of Overland mail postage *viâ* Brindisi, the arrangements with Italy, Belgium, and Germany having been so recently made.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Sir W. R. C. Chaytor, Bart.; Sir W. H. Dick Cunyngham, Bart.; Hon. E. L. Plunkett; Lieut.-Gen. A. Macbean; Major W. Jones, Bengal Eng.; Capt. J. Gregory, Bengal Army; Count Wollowicz, Army Med. Staff; J. Sloan, M.D., Dep. Insp. of Hosps. and Fleets; and Lieut. W. T. Youngson, Madras Retired.

A PAPAL CRUSADE.

ROME, Feb. 13.

THAT we should hear of a crusade towards the end of the nineteenth century will probably not be thought strange in this age of events, and, after the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility, the Court of Rome may be deemed capable of engaging even in this folly. It seems certain that forces for the recovery of the Pontifical States are being mustered in Belgium, a country whose independence rests on its neutrality, and that when all is ready the Pope will leave Rome and put himself at their head to lead them to the field. The Questor of Rome has just seized at a house in the Corso a lithographic stone, representing the bronze cross assumed by the Crusaders on their enrolment. I send you a fac-simile of this badge, which bears on one side the inscription—"Cruciata Catholica Militia Jesu Christi;" &c. &c.; and on the other the words—"Christus vincit Christus regnat; Christus imperat in æternum; pro Petri Sede et Ecclesia." The whole is surmounted by a royal crown, with the motto "Rex Regum." Funds are pouring into the Vatican sufficient to meet every expense. During last month the Pope received 1,101,000 f., and since the 1st of February this sum has been swelled by 400,000 f. more. Nearly all the officers of the disbanded Pontifical army, and the bulk of the soldiers, have embraced the crusade, and are now receiving their old pay, while volunteers are mustering in every part of the Continent. General Kanzler is in Belgium, and the day before yesterday Commander Filippani proceeded to Brussels with despatches for the Nuncio and the Archbishop of Malines which are believed to relate to the expedition. An attempt will be made at the same time to effect a papal rising in Rome, and Monsignor de Mérode is labouring zealously to prepare this mine. Every morning the ex-Minister of Police reports to the Holy Father the accounts brought to him by his emissaries of the temper of the population, and no pains are spared to foster every germ of discontent. The Pontifical Ministry is reconstituted, and constantly assembles at the Vatican, where it discusses these proceedings, and keeps a watch on the situation. There is no doubt that the Italian kingdom is in a very bad plight. After the rejection by the Italian Parliament of the clause in the Guarantee Bill affirming the inviolability of the Pope's palaces, Visconti Venosta and Porrenti would have resigned, but, on a consultation with their colleagues, they were deterred by the fear of public disorder. This intelligence has put the Vatican in high spirits, and all its partisans are gaining confidence. Last Sunday a deputation of forty-six of the employés of the post-office, who have refused to serve the Italian Government, waited on the Pope with an address expressing their devotion to his cause. The Holy Father said this was proved by the sacrifice they had made and lamented that it brought such loss to their families and themselves. Among the deputation was a man older than the Pope himself, whom the Holy Father accosted with tears, declaring that he could not allow him to be a loser by his fidelity, but would provide for him in future. The deputation from Germany has gone to Versailles, to solicit the Emperor to recall Count Arnim.

Yesterday there was a grand promenande in the Corso, the whole street being thronged with carriages and pedestrians. The Princess Margaret, attended by the Princess Teano and Prince Colonna, appeared in a state carriage, preceded by an outrider. Observers remarked that scarcely any of the Roman aristocracy were present. In the morning the Princess and her consort would have gone to hear mass at St. Mary Maggiore, but a message was received at the Quirinal that the canons could not supply them with cushions, as had been done on the previous Sunday, and it was found that the Pope had forbidden this attention to be continued. The Commission for transferring the capital have visited five monasteries, which are to be confiscated to the Government.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE GREEK PATRIARCH.—The Greek patriarch Gregory has resigned, on account of the Porte refusing him authority to convoke an œcumenical council to decide canonically upon the question of the Bulgarian Church.—*Globe.*

DR RUSSELL, writing from Versailles, quotes "a distinguished officer" of the German army as having expressed himself in favour of a well regulated system of purchase, which he considers has worked wonderfully well in the British Army. The "distinguished officer" would gladly see the system introduced into the Prussian army if it were possible, and regrets that it is not possible in consequence of its composition. He is (Dr. Russell adds) one of the very few officers in foreign armies who understand the question, though there are, I believe, more in those armies who understand it than there are members in the House of Commons who equally appreciate its merits and bearings. He once wrote a paper on the subject. The reorganization of our army gives satisfaction to very eminent persons here, though it is asked, "With whom are you going to fight? Who can attack you now?" One officer said to me, "You seem to look on France as some Englishmen look on their wives—you will not let anyone beat her but yourselves."

INDIAN FINANCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 17.

MR. GRANT DUFF—It may tend to expedite the despatch of business to-night, if, with the indulgence of the House, I now state the intention of the Government with regard to a matter in which some hon. gentlemen take much interest, and about which a great many questions have been addressed to me within the last week. I have, then, to announce that Her Majesty's Government intends, on the earliest possible day after determining the most convenient mode of proceeding, to move for the appointment of a Committee upon Indian Finance, in the full belief that the appointment of such a committee will not only give satisfaction to some hon. members on both sides of the House, who are very desirous for an inquiry into our financial affairs, but also tend to dissipate sundry apprehensions and misapprehensions which have arisen in regard to them.

Colonel Sykes inquired whether the inquiry of the committee would be extended to the administration of Indian affairs generally.

Mr. Grant Duff was understood to say that this would be so if the House desired it.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Fawcett, who had given notice of his intention to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the financial and general administration of the affairs of India, said the course that had been adopted by the Government placed him in a position somewhat difficult and embarrassing. On the very first day of the present session, according to a promise which he made at the end of last session, with, he ventured to say, the approval of all hon. members on either side of the House who took an interest in India, he gave notice that he would move that evening for a Select Committee to inquire into the financial and general administration of the affairs of India. He made a communication with a representative of the Government, and could not until that hour obtain the slightest intimation of what they meant to do. Without any warning, previous to his bringing on that motion, the Under-Secretary for India rose in his place, anticipated his motion, and declared that he intended to move for a committee to inquire into Indian finance. He might be told that, under those circumstances, he had got what he wanted and ought to be satisfied, without going on any further. Well, he could assure the House that if he got what he wanted it would be a matter of perfect indifference to him whether the committee was moved for by his hon. friend (Mr. Grant Duff) or by himself. All he cared about, was not who carried the motion, but whether it was carried at all. But there was this difference between the notice of the Under-Secretary of State and his own, that whereas his hon. friend said curtly and briefly that he would move for a committee of inquiry into Indian finance —which might mean simply an inquiry into Indian financial accounts—the committee, on the other hand, which all hon. members taking an interest in India desired to see appointed should inquire not merely into the accounts, but into the general administration of that country. (Hear.) An opinion to that effect was expressed at the close of the last session by hon. gentlemen on both sides of the House who possessed great practical knowledge and official experience of India. The committee, therefore, which he proposed would not be merely a finance committee, but would inquire among other topics into the present position and future prospects of the revenue and expenditure of India, into the management of the Public Works Department and the outlay it incurred, into the question of primary and higher education in India, into army organisation and expenditure, into the local Governments of India and their councils, also into the transport service, and, above all, into the home expenditure of India—that was to say, the expenditure in this country, which was increasing, and now absorbed more than one-fourth of the whole Indian revenues. That House was trustee for that expenditure to the people of India, and was bound to render a faithful account of its trusteeship. The Prime Minister himself frankly admitted the necessity of such a committee, for at the end of last session he laid down the doctrine that it was most important that the various departments of the State could be periodically revised by committees of that House; and more particularly in the case of India, because of the little attention the House was able to give to the affairs of that country. The right hon. member for North Devon (Sir S. Northcote) also virtually promised to agree to such a committee when Secretary of State. Another cogent reason for granting it was this:—"In the days of the old East India Company, in consequence of the renewal of its charter, the administration of the company was subjected to periodical revision and investigation; but there had been no committee on Indian affairs since the House took upon itself the responsibility of the Government of India; and he had reason to know that if the House was unwilling to grant an inquiry into the way in which it had performed that duty it would cause great discontent among the people of that country. He feared there existed a misapprehension among some members of the Government as to the motive in bringing forward that motion. They might suppose that he did so as a censure on the present administration of the affairs of India. Nothing, however, could be further from his wish or intention. He believed that Lord Mayo was one of the most popular, most zealous, and hard-working Governors-General that India had ever had—(hear) —and he had no reason to suppose the present Secretary of State for India and his hon. friend the Under-Secretary were in any respect less able Ministers than any of their predecessors. His object in moving for that inquiry was not in the slightest degree to investigate the conduct of Ministers; it was not to be a personal inquiry; its sole and entire object would be to investigate the financial and general administration [illegible] that if the committee was granted many most able witnesses were anxious to give evidence before it, and that all the competent authorities on Indian matters in that House would be ready to serve upon it. The sketch he had given of the scope of its inquiries would convince the House that the investigation must be long and laborious. The sooner, therefore, the committee got to work the better, and if its appointment were postponed valuable time would be lost. That was his sole reason for bringing on his motion at the earliest possible period of the session. He had no wish to anticipate the debate on the Indian Budget fixed for that day week, and he had determined not to mention a single point that could raise a word of controversy. If his hon. friend the Under-Secretary thought it in the least degree an affront to him that that Committee was moved for before he brought forward his Budget, he deeply regretted it; but whatever his Budget might be, it could not affect the necessity of that inquiry. The committee would not inquire into the Budget, but into the system of administration, involving great questions of national policy. He was not anxious to oppose the Government more than he found it necessary. (Laughter.) If, therefore, they thought they could gain anything for the people of India, or for their own credit or reputation, by postponing that committee for a fortnight, he was willing, should the House wish him to do so, to withdraw his motion, but only on the understanding that the committee proposed by the Government should be moved for on the earliest possible day after the Indian Budget, and that its inquiry should be at least as wide in its scope as the one he had himself indicated to the House. He hoped that his hon. friend the Under-Secretary would withdraw the notice he had given, and that after that statement, which he trusted was as conciliatory as it possibly could be, his hon. friend would see that there was no occasion to have another debate on the subject, that as the feeling of the House was in favour of the committee, it might just as well be granted at once, and that it should immediately begin an inquiry which if instituted would, they might feel sure, give the utmost satisfaction to the people of India. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving in the terms of his notice for the appointment of a Select Committee.

Mr. R. Fowler, in seconding the motion, expressed a hope that, after the announcement made that evening by the Under-Secretary for India, the Government would not divide the House on that occasion. He apprehended that the questions of the opium revenue and the salt duty would come under the head of Indian finance; but he doubted whether the important question of the Hill Tribes of India—on which he knew that some competent gentlemen were anxious to give evidence—would come within the scope of the inquiry if the committee was appointed in the terms suggested by the Under-Secretary of State. It would be better not to limit the inquiry to financial subjects; and he thought there was great force in the appeal made to the Government to appoint a committee embracing as much as possible those members of the House who took an interest in the affairs of India.

Colonel Sykes approved the proposal to postpone the appointment of this committee until after the Indian Budget had been laid before the House, and expressed a hope that, when appointed, the committee would have an unlimited range of inquiry. This had been the case with two previous committees of the House, and the result had been the collection of a most valuable mass of information.

Mr. Grant Duff said the last thing which the Government wished to do was to keep a promise to the ear and break it to the hope. If the Government had intended to give a committee only on Indian accounts they would have said so; but the subject of finance covered a very wide field, and involved questions which, if inquired into fully, would provide more work than could be got through in one or even two sessions. To inquire into all the subjects alluded to by the hon. member for Brighton would necessitate not one, but half a dozen committees. A few years ago the simple question of the colonisation and settlement of India went through more than one session, and if the House were to examine, not only into all that could be properly said to come under the head of finance, but also into army organisation in India, into the questions that might arise out of the public works in India, into the large question of primary education in India, and into the relations of the local governments to the central government, they would go on to doomsday, and the very object aimed at by the appointment of the committee would be frustrated. Still longer and more difficult would the inquiry be if they were to go into the extremely interesting, but not immediately pressing, question of the hill tribes in India. He was sure that all persons in India and at home who understood what questions would be opened by the appointment of a committee on finance would be perfectly satisfied with the committee which Her Majesty's Government proposed to give. (Hear.)

Sir Charles Wingfield expressed concurrence in the concluding remarks of the Under-Secretary of State for India. The question of finance would cover all the ground, and would especially include the difficult and delicate subject of local taxation, which the Government of India was pressing strongly forward at this moment. With regard to the feeling of the people of India, he could confidently say that there was a most earnest desire for an inquiry in the widest sense into the whole financial arrangements of the country. This feeling had been heightened by the financial mismanagement of past years, and the hurried and high-handed way in which an income-tax of 3 per cent. had been forced upon the country.

Mr. Fawcett said that, in order to meet the views of the Government, he would be content to strike out of his motion the words "and general," and leave the committee to deal only with the financial administration of India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone was very glad to hear the hon. member for Brighton say he was content to take a committee on the financial administration of India. In saying that he did not intend to imply that all the other subjects connected with the Indian Government were not matters very proper to be considered when the proper time should come; but to overload the present committee would be to defeat the object of its appointment. (Hear, hear). If the question of Indian finance, with all the collateral issues necessarily arising out of it, was not sufficient fully to occupy the attention of the most energetic committee that ever sat, he did not know what would be. (Hear, hear.) With respect to appointing the committee, the difference in point of time between Her Majesty's Government and the hon. member for Brighton was so small he did not apprehend any quarrel, and he now simply wished to appeal to his hon. friend not to press his motion at present. His hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India had spoken of his intention to move a committee so soon as the best method of proceeding had been settled, and in so doing he did not mean to imply that this would involve a delay of a fortnight. He had very great expectation that his hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India would be able to redeem his promise at the commencement of the coming week, and, under the circumstances, he hoped the hon. member for Brighton would see his way to the withdrawal of his motion.

Mr. Fawcett said, after the satisfactory assurance he had just received, he should not persevere with his motion.

The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 23.

MR. GLADSTONE proceeded to move that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the financial administration of India. He said—As I have already stated, I will not enter upon the subject of the appointment of this committee, on which I consider the House to be agreed; but I will state to the House what I conceive to be the exact bearings of the issue with regard to the propositions which the Government intend to make, and which would be carried into effect by steps subsequent to the adoption of this committee by a joint committee of the two Houses. The House, I hope, will clearly understand that that is a proposition which the committee will deal with upon its merits entirely, without reference to any supposed engagement which would in any manner affect their liberty of action. Neither the House of Commons nor the House of Lords has taken any step or has is any manner considered the question whether it is expedient that this inquiry should be conducted by a joint committee, or whether it should be conducted by a committee of each House separately, or by this House on its own responsibility. I do not wish to magnify the question; it is one within a limited scope. I think the principle of the co-operation of the two Houses in matters of inquiry conducted before committees, or even in matters of legislation, at the stage in which measures go before committees is a very great principle. In the mass of legislation that comes before the Legislature of this country, it is a very great object to discover the means of economizing time, and I think it is the duty of the Government, where there are any means of economizing the public time with reference to matters proper for inquiry by committees of the two Houses, to take advantage of those means. The question is whether the present occasion is a suitable occasion for that purpose, because I do not suppose it will be thought by any one that there is any anomaly or novelty *per se* in conducting an inquiry jointly by members of this House and by members of the House of Lords. The first reason for proposing a joint committee on this subject is that the House of Lords happens to be what may be called particularly strong on the matter of East Indian experience. I need not refer to the names of the noble lords, some of whom have been in the face of this country; but there is one in particular who has a most distinguished name in connexion with Indian administration. No one, I think, will doubt that he would contribute greatly to the efficiency of an inquiry of this kind, and I need hardly say would promote the object we have in view. Another reason is this, that by a committee of this kind it is always desirable that what may be called the official element of Parliament should be represented up to a certain point—should be represented in considerable strength, though not in such strength as in any way to interfere with the preponderance of independent opinion on the committee. But in inquiries of this kind, where any administrative department is concerned, I think we generally see a fourth, and sometimes as many as a third, not of members in office, but of members who are in office or have been some time in office in connexion with the particular subject; and the advantage of that is that they can render very considerable assistance to those who prosecute the inquiry from a certain point of view. It so happens that the official element, so to speak, with reference to this particular subject is numerically weak in the present House of Commons. Indeed, the judgment of the Government has been influenced to a certain extent by the circumstances affecting a particular member of this House. The right hon. baronet the member for Devonshire, who held at an anxious period the office of Secretary of State for India, and to whose great public spirit I am glad to have an opportunity of bearing testimony in public (cheers), as I have before done in private, would himself have been the most natural representative—I had almost said the essential representative—on a committee formed exclusively by members of this House. No doubt it is in the power of the House to appoint the Under-Secretary for India, who I hope will be appointed; but I do not think it would be entirely satisfactory that the great party which, with those sitting on this side, makes up the House should remain unrepresented in the official class. It appears to me that this is a very good reason, independent of any other, why we should resort to the plan of a joint committee. Supposing we go forward, as I now propose, there is, I believe, but one gentleman —namely, my hon. friend near me (Mr. Grant Duff), who discharges his duty with so much ability—while my right hon. friend (Mr. Lowe) did hold office in connexion with India, but it was a long time ago, and, besides, his occupation as a Cabinet Minister, and being Chancellor of the Exchequer, would make it impossible for him to give due attention to the inquiry. In the same manner my hon. friend the Secretary to the Board of Trade, who was, I believe, Under-Secretary for a very short time, is in the same predicament, and it would be quite impossible for him to give attention to Indian matters. If there should be any jealousy lest the officialism of the other House should be too strong (hear, hear,) it would be in the power of this House to provide against that. It appears to me that this committee, being chosen from the two Houses, should be larger than usual—that it should consist of 11 members from each House; and, if there be but one person connected with office from the House of Commons, the independent element will start with 10 gentlemen taken from the two sides of the House. If, then, the particular position of the House of Lords should make it desirable that three, four, or even five of its members who have served in India should be appointed, it will be seen that independent Commoners would form three-fourths, or about three-fourths of the committee. There is only one other point of importance which touches the question of a joint committee. It is, I believe, a matter of usage and custom that in the case of a joint committee the chairman should be a Peer; but that chairman would be chosen by the free choice of the joint committee itself. First of all, I believe that the technical rules of the House of Lords have been very much relaxed of late years with regard to the choice of the chairmen of Committees, but it is obvious that the application of those technical rules would never be enforced in the case of a joint committee. So far as the chair is concerned it would be the choice of the committee that would determine the matter. We want to have on this great and important subject the most efficient and strongest committee we can. We are of opinion that object will be best attained by a joint committee of the two Houses. We commend that proposition to the general approval of the House. At the same time it is one which must depend on the general approval, because it would be an ill omen for the joint committee if there was any great difference of opinion on the subject. I beg, sir, to move that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the finance and financial administration of India.

Colonel Sykes was of opinion that the Government was doing a great injustice to itself in limiting the scope of the inquiry to the points, how money had been collected in India and how it had been spent. There was a vast number of other subjects which required to be investigated, and to be placed before the public for decision. In 1833 that House appointed a committee of its own members to take into consideration not only the financial condition of India, but its administration by the East India Company, and the East India Company, so far from objecting, invited the strictest scrutiny into their administration and accounts. They had then a monopoly of trade with India. The result of the inquiry was, that so thoroughly satisfied was the committee with the administration of the affairs of India by the Company, that a new term of 20 years was granted to them. In 1852 another committee was appointed. There was at the time a strong feeling growing up in this country against the administration of the Company, though it had been uniformly successful and had transferred to England an empire larger than ever existed before. So well satisfied was the committee with the management of the trust reposed in the East India Company that they gave the company a further term of 20 years from 1852, and nothing but the unhappy mutiny in Bengal, which arose not from any action of the Company, but from the invasion of caste prejudices in the native army, had prevented the administration of India from being still in the hands of the Company. He thought he would be able to show when the Under-Secretary should make his statement that the administration of the affairs of India would with greater advantage have been in the hands of the Company than of the Crown. He would tell his right hon. friend at the head of the Government that if the inquiry were limited to the question of money it would not give satisfaction to the Europeans in India, and most decidedly not to the native population.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

EVIDENT AT ONCE.—The following is a specimen extract from a very able and exhaustive article on the "Finite and Infinite," in a Chicago quarterly:—"What is present is, therefore, otherness in general, or a universal being-for-other, which, because it is a *single* being-for-other, is more properly being-for-one. That is, the singleness of the determination sublates the otherness."

HAPPY PHRASES.—Few people are aware how seldom we now-a-days get even a happy phrase (much less a happy thought) that is absolutely new and original. We believe that the *Pioneer* was the first to point out that the now well-known definition of critics by Mr. Disraeli in *Lothair* (the man who has failed in literature or art) was borrowed from Balzac. And it may be worth while to notice that the rather celebrated phrase "masterly inactivity," used by the late Mr. J. S. Wyllie in the *Edinburgh Review* to characterize Lord Lawrence's policy with Afghanistan, is not new in its application to statesmanship. Merivale, in his *History of the Roman Empire*, says that, during the first five years of the Emperor Nero's reign, the people were ruled with a *masterly inactivity*; and as the words occur in a somewhat remarkable passage they were probably transplanted thence into the Review. It is curious to discover a point of historic parallel between John Lawrence and Nero—for five years they both governed an empire decently by the policy of "masterly inactivity." It would be rank sedition even to hint at prolonging the parallel, or to inquire whether the abandonment of that policy is to produce at Calcutta the same reign of terror which unluckily followed at Rome. Not even the bitterest opponent of the Central-Asian alliance, the income-tax, or the financial decentralization, could yet venture to compare our present Viceroy's administration with Nero's second five years.—*Pioneer.*

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THE GERMANS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—It is confirmed that Orsini bombs have been seized in Paris, and other signs lead to fear that bloody conflicts would take place despite all the efforts and precautionary measures taken by the French authorities, should the Germans enter Paris. It is, therefore, believed that the Germans will abandon their design, which might be attended by incalculable consequences.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE correspondent of the *Telegraph* at Paris sends the following despatch, dated Feb. 23 noon :—

"Peace is certain. All is settled except the question of money. Germany demanded two milliards of thalers, and France offered one. Three-quarters of a milliard have been allowed by Germany for requisitions, fines, the debts of Alsace and German Lorraine, cost of billeting, and maintenance. The Germans, however, still hold out for the other milliard and a quarter. The difference is a large one, but both sides will probably give way, and a friendly arrangement may be anticipated by Saturday. I understand that somehow or other Count Moltke's plan of a further campaign, submitted by him to the Emperor and approved by his Majesty, leaked out, and reached the ears of two eminent statesmen, whose anxiety for peace at any price is magically stimulated."

Writing on Wednesday, Feb. 22, the *Times* correspondent of Versailles says—

"The war must now be considered at an end. Well is it for France that men of moderation and wisdom are left in sufficient number to accept the terrible present. 'Better to bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of.' Military men here speak with the utmost enthusiasm of the grand plan of attack on all the French positions which General von Moltke had prepared for the opening of hostilities. In two days the German armies would have been engaged in sweeping away the levies which have been collected to oppose them at every point where they stood in force. The expression is fully justified by what has been done already. It is said that an advance on five great fronts converging at certain points would have led to the most complete discomfiture yet seen of the armies of France. Two days ago this plan was submitted and approved, and there is reason to think that in the discussions which occurred yesterday the principal features of these operations were communicated to the French military authorities, or were let slip out, so as to convince them of the tremendous energy with which Germany was ready at once to prosecute hostilities, as well as the hopelessness of resistance on the part of France. I tell the tale as it was told to me. What I much fear is the results of this peace in France itself. I trust the people do not all think like those to whom I have been speaking lately. If so, the world will see a whole nation gone stark staring mad when they most need their sober senses. I have been riding about in all the villages near, such as Meudon, Bas Meudon, Clamart, Bellevue, Montretout, Bougival, Garches, Louveciennes, and conversing with the men in the ruined streets and at work in the fields, and, with two or three exceptions, they are convinced that 'their armies were sold by their generals.' 'Betrayed' and 'sold' are the words—trahi, vendu, &c.—in all their variations. Not one is exempt from the charge. Trochu, Vinoy, D'Aurelle—any name you mention, it is all the same. He was bought by the Orleanists and by Bismarck, or by the Emperor and Bismarck, according to the taste of the speaker. To believe that they could not beat Prussians would be heresy and death without benefit of clergy. But if you ask how all this was managed, the explanations are not easy or lucid. The wildest crazes are articles of faith. Anything but bad fighting is to be the cause of perpetual defeat. 'Bismarck gave Trochu two millions and Ducrot one million to march out our troops under the Prussian guns on the 19th; and when they had carried all before them and driven William out of Versailles in spite of all their plans, the wretches forced them to retreat, and had the guns of the forts to fire on them if they did not.'"

A LADY SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

£250 DAMAGES AWARDED.

CURRIE *v.* CURRIE.

THIS was an action in the Court of Common Pleas on February 21, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill, and a special jury. The plaintiff, George Lewis Currie, sued Mary Margaret Dawson Currie, and in his declaration alleged that they, during the infancy of the defendant, agreed to marry one another, and that after she came of age they duly ratified and confirmed the said promise. Further that, though a reasonable time for such marriage had elapsed, and the plaintiff had always been ready and willing to marry, yet the defendant had neglected and refused to have him. The defendant, by her pleadings, denied the promise and the ratification of the promise; she also pleaded infancy.

Mr. Digby Seymour Q.C., and Mr. Murphy appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Denman, Q.C., and Mr. Hance for the defendant. Mr. Seymour, in his opening speech, said that in this case, as the jury had heard, the ordinary position of the parties was reversed, for the gentleman was the plaintiff and the lady was the defendant. (A laugh.) He had had some experience in cases of this kind, and he had sometimes tried to imagine what set of circumstances would justify a gentleman in being a plaintiff and asking compensation for a breach of a promise of marriage; but when the jury had heard the facts he believed that they would think that here was the case. The plaintiff was about 27 years of age, and was the eldest son of a farmer in Wales, who farmed from 300 to 400 acres of land. He believed that there would be no attempt to suggest that the proposed marriage was not a suitable and proper one. The plaintiff and the defendant were cousins, and the plaintiff's father and mother, and also the plaintiff's aunt, had sanctioned the marriage, and at one time everything seemed to indicate that the marriage would surely be accomplished. With regard to the young lady, she was possessed of very considerable personal attractions, and, beyond this, she had a fortune in her own right—a dower of £6,000 and upwards. In 1869 the defendant was on a visit at Leamington for some months, and the plaintiff also stayed there for a short time. An attachment sprung up between them, and it was arranged that they should be married. At that time the defendant was a minor, but she would come of age on the 15th November, 1870, and it was proposed by her, and acceded to by him, that the marriage should not take place until she was able to dispose, not only of herself, but of her fortune also. In the meantime she continued to reside in the house of her uncle, but a constant correspondence was kept up between them. This had, no doubt, been a very considerable element. "Here," said the learned counsel, "is the correspondence on my side (holding up a brief containing forty or fifty sheets). (Laughter.) My friend tells me that I am wrong, and that it is only half of it. (Renewed laughter.) And the correspondence on the part of the lady was not wanting in violence of sentiment or in quantity of paper. Here is hers (holding up another large brief)." (Laughter.) In continuation Mr. Seymour said that the jury need not be afraid that he was going to read the whole of the letters to them, but he would just call their attention to a paragraph here and there from them, to indicate the state of feelings on the part of both of the lovers. The first letter to which he would refer was dated August 12, 1869, and it read as follows:

"My dearest George,—Many thanks for your most welcome letter of last night. I am glad to hear that you were at Aylesbury. How strange you must have felt, being one gentleman to thirteen young ladies! (A laugh.) I hope you saw none there that you were smitten with. I have been nowhere since you left. I don't care to go out alone. I want you, and you only. However, I live on what you wrote to me, and I do sincerely trust that nothing will ever change me. I am quite ashamed of you, George—the idea! You assume that I should be proud of all my cousins but you. I am quite ashamed of you for saying such a thing. If anything alters you, and you should wish to break it off, it will be the end of me."

The writer signed herself, "Ever yours, dearest George," and she wound up, most appropriately, with a bit of poetry—

Oh, would I were a bird, that I might fly to thee,
To breathe one loving word to one so dear to me!

(Laughter.) On August 10 she wrote: "Oh, George, you need not be afraid of my flirting with anyone now; I could not possibly do it. Since you left I care for nothing. I have not been into the gardens once, for I do not care to meet anybody. I live for you; you have my first and only love, and with you it will always remain. I do trust you will never repent it!" And she concluded, "Dearest George, yours till death." On the 28th August she said, "I am very glad that both uncle and aunt know, and I sincerely hope that they will see no objection to it." On the 31st she wrote again: "Indeed absence does 'make the heart grow fonder.' I experienced it since you left. I long for the time when you shall never leave me more. As surely as I am now writing to you, if ever this engagement should be broken off it will be the death of me; so, my own pet, you have my future entirely in your own hands." On the 2nd September she again alluded to marriage, and said that upon a friend speaking to her about her expected marriage, she asked her: "If, supposing I should ever be your wife, she thought it would be a good match; she said, Yes; for she was sure I was loved, and I should never change; and she was perfectly right.—Yours for ever and ever." The next letter alluded to the receipt of some present from the plaintiff, and said: "I trust, my darling, that at the end of fifteen months you will be in the same mind. When I am of age no one can say a word to me; so do not fear, for that is secure." On the 16th May there was another letter to "My own ever darling George," in which she wrote: "I had a dear little note from aunt, in which she said that she was glad of our engagement, and hoped nothing would change it." In another letter she said, "I have given you my heart, and with it my first and only love; therefore what motive should I have for change? Oh, no, my darling, there will be no change in me." And the end was, "With heaps of love and millions of kisses I remain, my darling George, yours ever." On the 30th November she said, "I pray that next Christmas Day we may both be together. Oh, George, how happy shall we be! What happiness can be so great as being with one you love, and are doing all in your power for? When I think of the happiness that awaits me, I am quite carried away." She continued: "I will tell you something that will amuse you," and she then alluded to a person of whom they would hear more in the course of the case. "A gentleman, a Spaniard, saw my carte at a newly-married friend of mine's house, and he has quite fallen over head and heels in love, and he wants an introduction, and intends coming down here. He, however, is too late in the field, for I have given my best love. With heaps of love for yourself, and millions of kisses, I remain, my own darling George, yours for ever and ever." On the 14th March, 1870, she said: "My love is growing stronger and stronger, and I trust yours is the same, and I trust you love me firmly and truly, and will never change." And again she said: "That young Spaniard told me last night that he wished he was the happy fellow in my locket, but I told him that no one other would ever fill that place of love. Of course I had shown him you in it, as I wear you next myself every day; and I take the locket out to look at you, and so you are always in my thoughts." On the 26th May: "I do so long to see you again, and hug you, my sweet one. Fancy before we see one another again a year will have passed over; but never mind, it will only show that our love will bear testing." On the 14th June she appealed to "My own ever-darling George" to "thank goodness, only four more months longer. If we are both spared, we shall arrange the day, if you are still unchanged in your feeling towards me. You know, my own darling, you can trust me for ever, and I am sure I can you." The next letter to which he would refer was one from the plaintiff, on the 14th November, in reference to the defendant's birthday. He said, "My own and ever-darling pet, it is, indeed, with the greatest of joy that I sit down to write to you. Accept of me, my darling, my best wishes, and many, many happy returns of the day. I must ask you to accept of me the enclosed, and always wear them for my sake, and mine only. I have waited with true and pure love. I do, my darling, love you with all my heart and soul, and I am not ashamed to tell you so. I do not doubt that many will try to set you against me. I long more and more to be with you for ever and ever. Oh! pray for the time to come, quickly. Soon, I trust, we shall be one." She acknowledges the present: "Many, many thanks, my own darling, for your very kind present and good wishes. I like the brooch and ring immensely, and have them on now while writing to you, my pet. Thank goodness, the 15th is over for ever. I do so wish that I was with you and we were one. Until I am actually married I shall never feel entirely sure something will not occur.—I am yours for ever and ever, and nothing shall ever change me. I am as firm as a rock." On the 25th Nov., she hopes he will not be angry at her "asking to put off our wedding until early in the beginning of January—as early then as you like, my pet;" and on the 28th she said, "Mrs. Brown has persuaded me to be married in white silk, and, as I shall be able to wear it afterwards, I certainly think it will be nicest." On the 6th Dec she reminded him that it was only about a month before they would be one for ever and ever, and beyond the power of any one to sever them; and on the 15th she said she had been thinking "that if the 19th of January would suit you, we might as well fix on that day, and determine that nothing should alter it." Accordingly the 19th was fixed on, and on that day the defendant was married, but not to the plaintiff. (Laughter.) She still continued to write in the same ardent terms, and she in one letter said that Mr. Brown wanted to borrow £3,000 of her money, and pay 6 per cent. interest, but on that "Mr. Cocker, the solicitor, said that they must have your sanction as my future husband." The learned counsel said that he believed that Mr. Brown and Mr. Martini were, up to about this time, engaged in the same respectable house of business in the City, but that since then they had left that place and set up in business for themselves. The plaintiff said that he meant to settle all the defendant had upon herself, and he would leave her to do as she liked with her own, but his advice was to wait until she saw some of her friends before she lent so large a sum as £3,000 on personal security only. On the 26th December she was at her aunt's house, at Stratford, from which it was arranged that she should be married, and wrote, "Oh, how I long to kiss and hug you, my own pet—that is, if you will love me. Won't you, darling?" On the 29th December she again addressed her "ever-darling George," and finished by saying, "Give my love to all; and, with heaps of love for yourself I remain your own darling, ever your own loving M. CURRIE." The jury would hardly believe it when he told them that on the evening previous to writing that letter a conversation and an interview of a remarkable kind had been had by the defendant. Mr. Brown called on her at her aunt's, and after a time Mr. Martini was introduced, and subsequently she told her aunt, "Oh! it is all up; I have made up my mind to marry the Spaniard." The next morning she took the plaintiff's likeness from her locket, and on the 2nd January she sent all his letters back. On the 3rd she wrote: "Dear George,—I have no doubt you will be much surprised to learn from this letter that I have elected to break off our intended marriage, and wholly to release you and myself from the engagement, and I must regard this decision, however sudden it may appear, as final. I have thought seriously on the subject for some time, but I have satisfied myself we are not in any way suited for each other. I am therefore convinced that it is even better at the eleventh hour to avoid a marriage that would cause us constant trouble." And then she made some allusion to his "studied absence," and said, "I remain, my dear George, very truly yours, M. CURRIE." The plaintiff went to his solicitor, and a writ was issued on the 10th January. He still, however, hoped to induce her to change her recent determination, and he wrote on the 17th beseeching an interview, but it was of no avail, and on the 19th she became the wife of Mr. J. Fernandez Martini. There was one other little matter which the jury should know, and that was that, in anticipation of the marriage, the plaintiff had spent £300 or £400 in preparing a residence for her who he thought would soon become his wife.

Mr. Geo. Currie said: I am the plaintiff. I am 28 years of age and the cousin of the defendant. In July, 1869, I received some letters from and in August I visited her at the house of Miss Pugh, an aunt of mine. After a time, during that visit, I became engaged to be married to her, and it was arranged that we should be married soon after she came of age, which would be on the 15th Nov., 1870. I went to London, and soon after saw her at Leamington. I soon learnt that I could not see her at Leamington. There was an agreement I should not see her, because she wished me to keep from her uncle, Mr. Dawson. The reason was that a marriage between his family and mine had not turned out happily. It was arranged we should correspond as often as we could, and the correspondence continued down to the 29th December, 1870. Until the receipt of a telegram in January, 1871, I had no notion that she was not to be married to me. I came to London on the 4th January, and went to Mrs. Stirling's, our aunt, where she had been staying for the purpose of this marriage. On arriving there I [illegible] Mr. Cosselton, to see her, and he brought a message, but I did not succeed in seeing the lady. I communicated with my solicitors, and a letter was written on the 10th January.

Cross-examined: I assist my father in the farm, and he allows me the privilege of keeping stock on the farm. I had no other income. The quantity of stock varied—perhaps thirty sheep, half a dozen oxen, and some horses. When I became engaged to the defendant I did not know that she would have £6,000. She told me so on my second visit to Leamington; and she also said she had expectations from her uncle Dr. Dawson. She had resided with her uncle. She did not tell me that her uncle, she knew, would never consent to the marriage. She wished to keep the engagement secret from the doctor, and I became aware of this on the morning that I left Leamington. I knew that her father was in Australia. The reason why the uncle objected, she said, was because my uncle had married a Miss Dawson and had not turned out a good husband. My letters to the defendant were, according to her wishes, so addressed as to keep the correspondence from her uncle's knowledge. I am not aware that I sent letters to her in envelopes which she had herself addressed. I did not know that the marriage would be unpalatable to the uncle. In December, 1870, I knew that he would not consent to the marriage. I thought all along that he would object, as my aunt Stirling did, to cousins marrying. I am very fond of shooting and hunting, but I do not ride in steeplechases. I first heard, on the evening of 4th January last, that the defendant was going to marry Martini. I had heard that he had offered her marriage a year before. I never saw him and have never seen her since my engagement was broken off. I instructed my lawyer on the 10th of January.

Re-examined: Before I sent the defendant a lawyer's letter I had sent Mr. Cosselton to try to obtain an interview, and I received the following letter from her:

"Prospect Villa, Enfield-highway, Jan. 5, 1871.

"Dear George,—As I have entirely broken off my engagement with you, and fully stated my reasons for doing so in my letter addressed to you on the 3rd instant, I must decline granting you an interview that could only lead to unpleasant results on both sides.—Yours truly, MARY CURRIE."

I first heard of Martini having offered the defendant marriage when I got to Stratford.

To the Judge: My father lived in a large old house, one wing of which was unused, and this was fitted up for us to live in. I also spent money in planting trees, &c., there.

Mrs. Stirling: I am aunt to the plaintiff and the defendant. She came to my house at Stratford on the 23rd December, and it was arranged that she should be married to the plaintiff from my house. She came to my house from Mr. Brown, at Seaford. She told me that she left Dr. Dawson's five or ten days after she came of age, and went to Mr. Brown's. When she came to my house she told me she had her wedding dress with her, but I never saw it. On the evening of the 28th December she read a letter to me, and said it was Mr. Martini who wanted an interview upon a matter of great importance. She said she had appointed Friday, the 30th, to see him. At that time he called, and remained an hour. She said to me, might Mr. Martini bring in his friend Mr. Brown, who had been waiting outside in the cold? She said he had gone for him. They all supped together. I had never heard a word about the wedding being broken off. When they were gone, I asked her what the great secret was. She replied, "All is changed. Mr. Martini has proposed, and I have accepted him." I did not think she was serious. Martini called the next morning, and that morning the defendant left to go to Mr. Brown's, at Enfield. She had spoken to me about lending the £3,000. She said Mr. Brown was going into business. I don't know whether she said there was to be a partnership with Mr. Martini. She said that Mr. Brown wanted to send Mr. Martini abroad. Before the defendant left she burnt some letters and took the plaintiff's portrait out of the locket; but I did not see what she did with it.

Cross-examined: When she came to my house she said she had offended her uncle, and had no home. The cause of offence was the proposed marriage with her cousin.

Mr. Denman: Has the defendant gone to Mexico with her husband?—Witness: I do not know. I have never seen her since she left my house.

An admission was read that the defendant was entitled to £6,700 under her grandfather's will, and a copy of her certificate of marriage with Mr. Martini on the 19th of January, 1871, was also put in. Another document laid before the jury was a letter of the defendant of the 30th September, 1870, in which she said: "I suppose yesterday, being the 29th, you took possession of both house and land." It was also attempted to prove that Mr. Brown and Mr. Martini were now in business together as partners; but his lordship ruled that this was not evidence.

Mr. Denman called no witnesses, but, whilst admitting that his client had wronged the plaintiff, he submitted that an action of this kind brought by a man was not one that ought to meet with any encouragement.

The jury, after considering the matter for a few minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £250.

A WONDERFUL TELEGRAM.—On Thursday night, at 9.8 o'clock, a London establishment received a message, which had been sent, *via* Teheran, from Kurrachee, India, on Friday morning at 12.43. The message was, therefore, received in London the day before it was sent from India. The time actually occupied by the message in transmission was 50 minutes; the sun would require 4h. 26m. to do the same distance; and as the message was sent so soon after midnight the extraordinary effect is produced of arriving the previous evening.—*Standard*, Feb. 20.

EGYPT.

THE Viceroy, writes our correspondent at Cairo on the 3rd February, has gone up the Nile for a few days to inspect his sugar manufactories at Minieh and Roda. He must be anxious to see whether they cannot be made to bring in a little more money. The scarcity of that article here still continues, and as next month three or four millions have to be paid to the house of Oppenheim, it is becoming a very serious question where they are to be found. The head of the firm, Mr. Hermann Oppenheim, is here; the object of his visit is said to be in connection with the purchase by a company of all the Egyptian railways. So far as the lines in the Delta are concerned the profits derived from the railways are a very fair percentage on the expenditure; but the Upper Egypt line is, at any rate at present, almost exclusively employed in carrying matériel for the Viceroy's manufactories—pumps, engines, &c.—and bringing back the manufactured produce. Of course the idea is to extend it far up the Nile to the First Cataract, whence by the river—and a system of canals where rendered necessary by the cataracts—a way will be opened into the Soudan, and the products of that region which are to result from Sir Samuel Baker's expedition brought down here. Mr. Fowler, the engineer, has just gone up the river to Assouan to see what will be the best method of doing away with the hindrances to traffic presented by the cataract. Mr. Hawkshaw's idea last year was a system of canals and locks, but Mr. Fowler is understood to be in favour of some sort of gigantic lift by which the boats are to be hoisted over. A view of the First Cataract will probably be sufficient to cause him to modify that idea; and for the Second Cataract such a scheme would be quite impracticable. The difficulty with regard to the purchase of the railways is that at present everything of the Viceroy's is carried free, and as he is the largest proprietor of land and the only proprietor of manufactories the goods traffic for him alone is something considerable. A company would, of course, require that he should pay like any one else, and in a country where the Government public purse and the ruler's private purse simply represent the difference between a man's right-hand and left-hand pocket, it becomes a serious question for the ruler to give up his right of way free of charge. It must be remembered that in Egypt nothing under ten per cent is considered worth investing in, and a railway company here could not possibly give their shareholders that percentage on the purchase money unless all the free traffic of every kind were done away with. Talking of companies, there is a chance now which England should not lose—the formation of a company to purchase the Suez Canal. It should be a national undertaking guaranteed by the Government, and the money subscribed should be sufficient not only for the purchase of the canal as it exists, but for the widening and deepening of it, without which it can never pay its expenses and a dividend.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF FEBRUARY 25.

GRATIFYING ADVERTISEMENT.

THE theatre of war is closed for the present. A peace is in preparation which we hope will have an unprecedented run.

LEGAL QUESTION.

What are the "Benchers" of our Inns of Court?—Persons so called from their persistent adherence to legal forms.

A MODEL.

Officer (lately returned from Foreign Service)—"Look here, I say. How do people dress now? What's the correct fashion, eh?"
Pompous Tailor—"As I stand, sir!"

A REASONABLE COMPLAINT.

Old Gent—"Well, Charlie, what sort of book is that?—interesting, eh?"
Bloodthirsty young rascal—"Not a bit. It's a great muff. I've read sixty pages, and there is only one man killed yet."

BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT.

Some of John Bull's consignments for the relief of the siege-starved Parisians have found their way, we are told, to the Parisian shop-windows. If this is true it is a case of decided double-dealing. Not only have the goods been sold, but the givers.

ON CONVOCATION.

(By Dean St-nl-y.)

Convocation is vexation,
Revision is as bad;
Its theor*ee*, it puzzles *me*,
Its practice drives me mad.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES EVERYWHERE, EVEN IN HIGH LIFE.

They had not met for years. His Grace was silent, and evidently ill at ease. Lady Banjolina Brabazon was the first to break the ice:—"Yes, dear Duke," she exclaimed (tenderly squeezing his *other* arm), "It is most irritating, most insupportable, I know! But do not, O *do* not *scratch it!*"

THIERS THE FIRST.

Himself a great author, Mr. Punch is delighted at the accession of a brother author, to the throne of France. The mere title is a form, but whether the new Sovereign is to be the President, Vice-Consul, or Emperor, Mr. Punch [illegible] Dynasty. [illegible] long for the crown—but "the world is to him who knows how to wait"—and to work. The new Sovereign's health in a bottle—aye, of Bordeaux.

INNOCENCE.

Husband—"Your first day with hounds! I'm afraid it'll be a blank day, my dear!"
Young Wife (shocked)—"A —— day! O Charles, don't swear! I'm sure it's delightful! Just now, when you were talking to that old gentleman in the wood, I saw a litter rabbit, and I tried to show some of the dogs where it had gone; and, Charles, the man in the cap came up and beat them, and looked so cross at me! I could not help its escaping!"

A CLERICAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

Wild horses should not draw us into the admission that the Scotch are not the very pleasantest of people. Yet possibly a child might venture to think otherwise, at least after any such experience as the following:—

"At a children's *soirée*, held in a village in the county of Kincardine, the other night, a clergyman, addressing nearly 300 young people, checked the exuberance of their youthful spirits by forbidding them to applaud, telling them 'there would be nothing of that kind, and no laughter, in heaven,' and that these manifestations of feeling were 'inconsistent with religion.'"—*Dundee Advertiser.*

GOSSIPS.

First Gael (just come ashore from the herrin' fushin')—"Hoo's a' wi' you, Donal'? Hae ye ony news yonder?"
Second Gael—"Na, I hear naething,—oo, aye,—they were sayin' MacCallum Mohr's son's goin' to get marri't!"
First Gael—"Ay! ay! An' wha's he goin' to get marri't on?"
Second Gael—"Ye ken the Queen—e-ch?"
First Gael—"Ay—a ken the Queen."
Second Gael—"A—weel, its on her young dochter he's goin' to get marri't."
First Gael—"E-ch! Dod the Queen mun be the *prood woman!!!*"

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

A sudden crowd impeding me
Upon my walk through town,
I know the cause before I [illegible]
A horse has tumbled [illegible]

Though but the verie[illegible]
And not directly ri[illegible]
Forthwith the British [illegible]
And on him fix the[illegible]

Assistance to the pro[illegible]
They none attemp[illegible]
But, he from harness [illegible]
They stand, mean[illegible]

I wonder if, in case [illegible]
A donkey to the [illegible]
They, open-eyed a[illegible]
Would stand the[illegible]

I do not know [illegible]
Obliged to force my pass
Through a dense throng, whose gaze was set
Upon a fallen ass;

Yet special sympathy then should
The gaping concourse sway,
Who, whilst they do no kind of good,
Obstruct a thinker's way.

ANTI-PHOTOGRAPH DEMONSTRATION.

A meeting of the Government Intimidation Society was held last night at the Donkey's Head, to concert measures for expressing the indignation of the people at the tyranny practised on convicts, in prisons at Liverpool and elsewhere, in compelling them to sit for their photographs. The chair was occupied by Mr. Slackjaw, who announced himself as a representative of the working man. He was not a thief, but advocated equalisation of property, and sympathised with his fellows. Prison authorities had no right to photo graph a man who had not been sentenced to undergo that process, which was a gross indignity. The people must assemble in their thousands, and tell their tyrannical rulers that they would not stand it.

Mr. Ruffles, an habitual criminal, said that he had his self been photographed in gaol. But he had done the beggars. He had shammed conwersion, pretendin' to be a penitent thief, and pulled a mug accordingly whilst he was took. He didn't much fear he'd be knowed if he was lagged again. He was a man of few words, and so, to conclude, would move a resolution that this here meetin' take immejate steps to 'old a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, with a view to overawe the Ome office, and demand perfection of coves in quod from bein' photographed agin their will.

The resolution, having been seconded by another thief, was then put from the chair, and carried by acclamation. Although the photographic grievances may seem exclusively a thieves' question, the demonstration against it, about to come off in Trafalgar Square, is not expected to differ, as to those who will take part therein, from other customary displays of menace in respectability.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Hospital, dispensary, and private practice all furnish innumerable cases in which Dr. de Jongh's Oil has been administered with the happiest results in Consumption and all Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.
Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee. | Shanghai.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore. | Hongkong.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per [illegible]
4 do. 1/10 3/4
[illegible]
[illegible]
do. 1/10 9/16
1 do. 1/10 1/2
On demand 1/10 3/8
On Scotland 1/10 3/8
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1/10 1/4
No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTEREST CHARGED.
On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " .... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities 3 Months.......... 6 per cent. per annum.
INTERESTS.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March, 1871.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.
The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Bombay, March, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
[illegible] behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1809.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
CHIEF OFFICES:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.
DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
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G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—[illegible]
Charles Morris[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] all Share-[illegible] by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—
1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. .... 94,217 — 363,604
The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.
Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.
Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.
The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.
All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.
The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.
Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Or from the Agents at
Agra ... ...T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab ... ...Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo ... ...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca ... ...J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore ... ...Messrs. F. Smyth & Co
Galle ... ...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
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Kishnaghur Districts ...Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)...C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore ... ...Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras ... ...Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore ... ...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon ... ...Messrs. Buchanan & Co. and
Bombay ... ...W. NICOL & Co.
January 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.
ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE [illegible] 1815.
LONDON HOUSE: 44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;
BORDEAUX HOUSE: PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., a continuance of the commands respectfully solicit GENERAL MERCHANTS, and [illegible] of MESSES, CLUBS, WESTERN INDIA, to whom, [illegible] EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of Bombay, business, they can offer better [illegible] on the extensive nature of their [illegible] than their competitors in
TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.
Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.
CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.
AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Quarts, Rs. 40 | Pints, Rs. 22-0.
FINE SPARKLING ....
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Qts. Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19-8
Cup .... " 30 " 16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—HOCK NONPAREIL	Rs. 40	Rs. 22 0
MOSELLE Do.	40	22 0
Do. MUSCATEL	36	19 8
STILL—MOSELLE BRAUNEBERGER	[illegible]	
" HOCK [illegible]	[illegible]	
" " MARCOBRUNNER	34	
" " FORSTER TRAMINER	34	
" " RUDESHEIMER	26	14 0
" " HOCKHEIMER	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—CHATEAU MOUTON	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
" " RAUZAN	25 0	14 0
" " PALMER	22 0	12 0
" " LAROSE	18 8	10 8
" ST. JULIEN	17 0	10 0
" CANTENAC	15 8	9 0
" MEDOC	13 8	
" HAUT SAUTERNES	22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—CHAMBERTIN, Red	32 0	17 0
" NUITS, Red	26 0	—
" MACON, Red	21 0	—
" CHABLIS, White	26 0	14 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
" Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
" Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case	19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s SHERRIES.

A'1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	24 0
" Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
" Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
" Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
" White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, VIRGIN	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
....	30 0	—
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	24 8	14 8
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	18 0	10 0
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL		

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

[illegible] BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, [illegible] 1, EAST STREET, POONA. BOMBAY.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1, East Street, Poona.
BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.
Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.
AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the [illegible] general, to their large Stock, consisting of [illegible] all sorts, including Anti-fou[illegible] steam vessels, and [illegible] repairs of steamers, [illegible] the best quality and [illegible] prompt execution [illegible] trust will meet with [illegible]. A few articles on [illegible] with attention:—
[illegible] position
[illegible] ases.
[illegible] el.
[illegible] complete.
[illegible] Closets.
[illegible] crew Jacks.
[illegible] on.
[illegible] l use.
[illegible] sizes.
[illegible] nc Sheets.
[illegible] te rates.

[illegible] COMPANY, [illegible] DRUGGISTS, [illegible] the Secretariate, [illegible] APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, MAZAGON.
PRESCRIPTIONS.
Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.
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SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY FILLED.
Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined free of charge.
PATENT MEDICINES.
Hair Brushes. | [illegible]ders.
Nail Brushes. | Chest Ex[illegible]r.
Tooth Brushes | Eau de C[illegible]es.
Combs. | Violet [illegible]
Corn Plasters. | Fee[illegible]
Perfumery. | C[illegible]
Sponges. | [illegible]iss.
Sponge Bags. |
AND A LARGE STOCK [illegible] OTS.
[illegible] bay, references.

PIPES, TOBACCO, C[illegible]
Orders from Out[illegible] accompanied [illegible] will receive every attention.

PIPES.
CHARLES CROP AND SONS.
BROOKSBY WORKS, BROOKSBY WALK, Homerton, London,
Late of Great James Street, Hoxton, London.
ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

C. CROP and SONS beg to call the attention of Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Dealers to their very great assortment of Meerschaum washed and [illegible] CLAY PIPES, in all the new registered designs [illegible] beauty of shape, variety of patterns, purity of clay [illegible] of designs are not to be equalled by any other house.
CAUTION.
C. Crop and Sons request the public to caution [illegible] makers' mark on all Pipes sold in their name [illegible] warranted genuine bearing their name.
JUST OUT.—Crops' new Cantabs, [illegible] Florence, and several other new patterns.
N.B.—Beware of Imitations.

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N. KHYRAZ AND Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,
HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English Prices for Ready Money.
N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.
Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.
The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

	Rs.
Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season ...	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits ...	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers ...	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair ...	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets ...	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit ...	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing ...	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats ...	28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat ...	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits ...	12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches ...	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair ...	18
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair ...	5
Flannel Sleeping Suits ...	12
Indian Sleeping Suits ...	12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts ...	at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts ...	18 "
Flannel Shirts ...	6 each.
Indian Shirts ...	6 "
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts ...	8 "
Linen Collars 3 fold, any shape ...	6 per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets ...	15 each.

Helmets and Hats, in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Mauds.
N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers. Note the Address,
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MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has [illegible]

[illegible]
(Wholesale and Retail), India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 to 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD (Corner of Cheapside) LONDON. Established 1843.
Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.
Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.
[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND HYDRAULIC OIL PRESSES. Address E., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD of EDUCATION.—WANTED, a EUROPEAN HEAD MASTER for a School about to be established at the Hill Station of Panchgunny. He must be a Communicant of the Church of England and qualified to prepare Candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay. Apply by letter, enclosing copies of Testimonials, to the Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Byculla, Bombay.

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TO LET, a SET of ROOMS, suitable for Offices, premises, and ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN. For Rent and other particulars apply to RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.
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ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power. GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
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GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

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SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER [illegible] strong [illegible] warranted [illegible] the same Watch, K[illegible]

OFFICE CLO[illegible] or Round, imitation [illegible]

T. CHATEL[illegible] WATCHMA[illegible]
HAS received t[illegible] WATCHES for [illegible] expressly for hot climate [illegible] of one to three year [illegible] WATCHES [illegible] one guarantee. JEWELLERY—A v[illegible] Bracelets, Brooches, [illegible] Finger-Rings, Scarf-R[illegible] warranted to be of 14, 15, [illegible] CLOCKS for School [illegible] MUSICAL BOXES, [illegible] REPAIRS in Watch [illegible] undertaken and careful[illegible]
T. CHAT[illegible] HUMMU[illegible]

PESTONJEE [illegible] LIV[illegible]
[illegible] Road, nex[illegible] th[illegible]
[illegible] lets out on [illegible] Buggies, and [illegible] charges moderate.

MOULE'S PAT[illegible]
Dealwood Commodes, [illegible] Pull-up [illegible] Apparatu[illegible] Self-acting [illegible] cover [illegible] Sieves for [illegible] ditto [illegible]
CUTLER, [illegible] DEAN[illegible]

THE ESP[illegible] (WA[illegible]
FORT, [illegible]
THE LARGEST, mo[illegible] modious, and most h[illegible] situated HOTEL in B[illegible] is also possessing the [illegible] [illegible] Manager, BILL[illegible] and BALL ROOMS.
This Hotel is the only [illegible] by Europeans, and it is [illegible] nothing shall be wanting [illegible] satisfaction of the Visit[illegible] Eminent Medical Man [illegible]
RAT[illegible]
BED-ROOMS from R[illegible] Rs. 4. ATTENDANCE Rs. 1. [illegible] Total per [illegible]
Public Dinners and Wedding [illegible] J. H[illegible]

ALEXANDRA [illegible]
MR. J. C. PINTO, th[illegible] [illegible] and Gentlemen of the [illegible] which is so well kno[illegible] [illegible] for the RECEP[illegible] separate Bungalows atta[illegible] commodious for Ladies and G[illegible] supplied at moderate rat[illegible] port of the Visitors. He [illegible] look after Bungalows [illegible] annum.

JERUSALEM [illegible]
ROOMS, Corner of [illegible] The PROPRIETORS w[illegible] the above Rooms. A la[illegible] g Room, with all the La[illegible] ne, just arrived from [illegible] the Fort.
TIFFIN at 2 P.M. CHOPS [illegible]
N. B.—Wines and Spirits [illegible]
WANTED, one or two G[illegible]

THE CHOWK [illegible]
JEESWANJEE & Co., t[illegible] HOTEL, MATHERAN, in th[illegible] patronage extended to th[illegible] intimate that they have no[illegible] The Chowk Hotel is the [illegible] and is therefore well expos[illegible] verandah, from which the vi[illegible] also an excellent Billiard T[illegible] range of Bedrooms, and th[illegible] maintained will, the Prop[illegible] comfort of Visitors and aff[illegible] [illegible]
Terms as b[illegible]

McCABE [illegible]
CAUTION[illegible]
It has come to the knowle[illegible] INFERIOR WATCHES, [illegible] known name, are being offe[illegible] which preclude the best wor[illegible]
PURCHASERS are advi[illegible] BUYING, and if they are in[illegible] [illegible] or otherwise.
Price Lists of Gold and Sil[illegible] on post free.
33, Cornhill, London.

TO EUROPEAN [illegible] THE SOV[illegible] (FOR[illegible]
Made of soft Glove Kid, Cha[illegible] [illegible] Military Heels. Mad[illegible] On the reception of twenty[illegible] sent out by pattern post [illegible] pattern boot remitted to us t[illegible] few pence) is sufficient [illegible] served for future use.
Illustrated Catalogu[illegible]
MARSHALL [illegible]
[illegible] and 2,8 Oxf[illegible]

PATENT WR[illegible]
J. J. CO[illegible]
Patentees and Sole Manu[illegible] Wrought Nails, [illegible]
"EWBAN[illegible]
[illegible] to make it known tha[illegible] [illegible] as their Trade Mark [illegible] by them, except clasp [illegible] within every Packa[illegible] [illegible] a card bearing their nam[illegible]
Any Nails, therefore, which [illegible] not be confounded with
"EWBANK[illegible]
the quality of which is so well a[illegible] to that of a[illegible]
WORKS:—NEWPORT, M[illegible]

ADVERTISING AT [illegible]
THE Proprietor of [illegible] Press having leased (amon[illegible] Indian Peninsula Railway Com[illegible] and Central India Railway Co[illegible] advertising at all the Railway [illegible] Companies, is prepared to con[illegible] posting Notices or Advertiseme[illegible] The announcements may be in [illegible] languages.
The advantages which Railway [illegible] bringing intimations of all kind[illegible] demonstrated in England by the [illegible] advertisers, of every station, grea[illegible] in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shippin[illegible] Merchants, Traders, and others wi[illegible] on the notice of the public, all alik[illegible] Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privi[illegible] valuable to Advertisers in Indi[illegible] increasing number of Nati[illegible] [illegible]